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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Death Hon. John Covode.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Joint Treasury Convention.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

R. W. Mackey Wins!

REJOICING AMONG THE REPUBLICANS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 11, 1871.

SENATE.

CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. CONNELL presented a petition for contesting the seat of Dechert, Democrat, from the First District, claiming 266 majority for Lyndall, Republican.

Mr. CONNELL moved to draw a committee to-morrow.

Mr. DAVIS moved its postponement for the present. Agreed to—Democrats voting aye.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RUTAN—Repealing the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Supplement of last year, alluded to in the Governor's message.

Mr. DAVIS Incorporating the Clarion County Railroad Company.

Mr. BROOK—Exempting Building, Loan and Land Companies from provisions of the corporation tax law of 1868.

SELECT CHAPLAIN.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved a Select Chaplain to-morrow. Carried.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DIVORCES.

Mr. OLMSTEAD—A resolution for a Standing Committee on Divorces. Carried and moved to adjourn. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. SCHLATTERLY presented a petition contesting the seat of Mr. Lamon, Republican, from Philadelphia.

Friday was fixed on to draw the committee.

Mr. QUIGLEY presented a petition contesting the seat of Hagar, Republican, from Philadelphia.

Thursday was fixed to draw the committee.

DEATH ANNOUNCED.

Mr. JOSEPHS announced the death of Mr. Campbell, Democratic member from Philadelphia.

PRINTING MINING REPORT.

Mr. ELLIS, moved the printing of three thousand copies of the mining report, which was carried.

COVODE'S DEATH ANNOUNCED.

Mr. FULTON announced the death of Mr. Covode, introducing resolutions relative thereto, which passed unanimously.

JOINT TREASURY CONVENTION.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

The Joint Treasury Convention met at 12 o'clock. R. W. Mackey received 70 Republican votes. D. O. Barr 60 Democratic. Mr. Connell was paired with Purman, who was absent.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, said that he had already expressed his preference, and as he believed this was the last time the Legislature would be called upon to enter into such a contest, on this occasion he would vote for the regular Republican nominee, Mr. Mackey.

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT COVODE'S REMAINS.

The Speaker of the House announced Messrs. FULTON, SLOAN and HUMPHREYS a Committee to escort the remains of Mr. Covode.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN COVODE.

Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland county, died very suddenly yesterday morning, at the United States Hotel, from disease of heart. He went to bed in his usual health. His death causes very general sorrow.

Hon. Joseph A. Campbell, a representative from Philadelphia, also died here yesterday morning.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1871.

PROTECTION OF NORTHERN FRONTIER.

At its meeting yesterday, the Commerce Committee authorized Mr. Bennett to report a bill as a substitute for the one previously offered by him concerning the protection of the Northern frontier. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon or registered bonds to the amount of $8,000,000, redeemable in coin after ten years, and at the end of fifty years, at four and a half per cent. interest in coin. Before the bonds are delivered, the New York Legislature shall pledge that the work shall be begun of the enlarging one of the tier locks on the Erie and Oswego canals to a sufficient capacity to pass war vessels twenty-five feet beam and 200 feet in length, and also Merchant vessels of 600 tons, by such deepening and widening as may be necessary. All munitions, war stores or supplies for the general Government to be passed, free of tolls. The President, under the bill, is to appoint three Commissioners to supervise the work on the canals.

REDUCTION OF ASSESSORS.

There has been a reduction in the number of assistant assessors owing to the consolidation of the internal revenue divisions. The reduction to this date is 542, which is nearly 24 per cent. of the whole number in the service on the first of October, 1870. This will effect a saving to the Government of $600,000 per annum. It is estimated that a further reduction of 300 assistant assessors will be made before the work of consolidation is complete.

LINE OF STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND AUSTRALIA.

A special to the New York *Evening Post* says that the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, agreed at their meeting today to report favorably upon the bill to establish a line of American steamships between San Francisco and Australia, stopping at Honolulu and one or two other parts, and to grant an annual subsidy for twelve years of $500,000, with the consideration that thirteen trips are to be made each year.

CONTESTED SEATS FROM GEORGIA.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day gave a hearing to Dr. Miller and Joshua Hill, one claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia, for the term expiring on the 4th of March next, and the other for the term expiring March 4th 1873. Henry P. Farrow, who, with Mr. White contest their seats was also before the committee with whom the case now rests.

DEATH OF PERRY FULLER.

Perry Fuller died suddenly early this morning at his residence, in this city, from paralysis of the heart. He was in cheerful spirits last night, while visiting some friends. He was forty-four years of age.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Willis S. Drummond, to be Commissioner General of the Land Office.

John Walker, Postmaster at Aurora, Indiana.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning heard the arguments of Victoria C. Woodhull and others claiming the right of suffrage for women, under the Fifteenth amendment. The committee took no action.

DECREASE IN THE REVENUE.

A comparative statement of the receipts from the several sources of revenue during the first five months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, shows a loss of $1,463,910.

WILL BE SIGNED TO-MORROW.

The joint resolution for the appointment of three Commissioners to inquire into affairs concerning Dominica will be signed by the respective presiding officers of both Houses to-morrow and then sent to the President.

PROBABLE COMMISSIONERS.

There is reason to believe that ex-Senator Wade, of Ohio, who is now in Washington, and Andrew White, President of Cornell University, of New York, and Bishop Simpson, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed Commissioners.

NO CABINET CHANGES.

There is authority for saying that all rumors, since the resignation of Secretary Cox, of Cabinet changes, are without a particle of foundation.

EVANSTON, WIS.

Important Surveying Expedition—Silver, Gold and Coal in Abundance—First Line over the Rocky Mountains—A Thing Unparalleled.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

EVANSTON, January 11.—Judge N. P. Cook, in charge of the surveying expedition, running the fourth standard parallel for the public land survey, reached here yesterday, having completed the line to the Utah boundary. They report silver and gold on the Medicine Bow and Snake river mountains, and coal all the way from Snake river to Bear river.

Judge Cook deserves great credit for the energy displayed in running the first line, in the dead of winter, over the Rocky Mountains, a thing unparalleled by any government expedition.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1871.

SENATE.

OCEAN CABLE LEGISLATION.

In the Senate the House concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint Committee on all ocean cable legislation, was debated upon, and a motion made by Mr. CHANDLER to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The subject, by consent, was finally laid over without action until to-morrow, and the latter half of the morning hour until one o'clock, was occupied by Mr. REVELS in remarks on the bill, and on repairs and construction of levees in the State of Mississippi. Upon his motion the bill was referred.

SAN DOMINGO COMMISSIONER.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution amended by the House for the appointment of a commission to San Domingo.

The question being upon Mr. Sumner's motion to amend the House amendment, by adding thereto: "And the Commissioners shall inquire especially into the alleged pending civil war in Dominica and state the territory occupied by opposing parties; also, as to the relations between the existing government of Dominica and the neighboring republic of Hayti, and pending any claim, territorial or pecuniary, by the latter upon the former, and whether any war now exists or is menaced between these two governments."

Mr. SAULSBURY moved as a further amendment to add "and providing, further, that Benj. F. Curtis, Milliard Fillmore and Gen. W. T. Sherman shall be the Commissioners.

Mr. STEWART took the floor in favor of the resolution. He argued that further territorial expansion of this country was part of its manifest destiny, a necessary incident to its growth in wealth and power. He incidentally alluded to the leader Cabral, when

Mr. MORTON made a statement to the effect that that chieftain had said to the United States Minister at Hayti that he was in favor of annexation, as an independent question, but opposed to annexation under Baez, because it would result in making the latter Governor of the island and he would oppose Cabral and his adherents.

Mr. SCHURZ, in a long speech indicative of his determined hostility to annexation, proceeded to review the arguments urged by its supporters. He said that the remarkable feature about the whole business was the way in which the party whip and spur were applied to hurry it through, that in their impatience to start the commissioners off, parties pushing this scheme could not allow the usual deliberation. He examined the principal reasons given by Mr. Morton for the appointment of the Commission, which was to result in clearing the President from any suspicions that might be entertained of him, because of the earnestness he had always displayed in the cause of annexation. He desired to know who entertained suspicions and asserted that certainly opposition did not be regarded. This is too trivial, even to bear discussion. He had too much respect for the high office of President, and for the man who occupied it to suppose he could be pleased by any such foolish bauble as the commission to exonerate him from the same charge which had never been made. He then proceeded to argue that there were climatic reasons why republican institutions could not flourish in trophies and appealed to history to show a single instance where any people or race in the tropics had succeeded in establishing a stable government. In these climates labor drifts into slavery, and the habits of the people into shiftlessness, and the Anglo Saxon race could not successfully establish and maintain a Republic at this point.

Mr. MORTON interrupted Mr. Schurz, and asked him if he was not aware that he was restating an old argument advanced in support of slavery in the South.

Mr. SCHURZ said he was not, but was aware that he was giving facts which could not be answered.

Mr. MORTON thought that San Domingo ought to be annexed, and if the United States refused to acquire it our Government would be debarred from asserting the Monroe doctrine against the attempt of any foreign Government to possess it.

Mr. YATES said that if he had time he would demonstrate that the speech of the Senator from Missouri was in opposition to the glorious history of our free institutions. It was at war with progress, civilization and freedom. He undertook further to say that the Senator had not made any argument against the annexation of Dominica which had not been heretofore made against the extension of human liberty to slaves in the South. The same argument that was urged against the annexation of Dominica had been urged against the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California, but all this had been done without injury to the United States. It was in the march of empire and civil liberty. He was ready to carry the banner of our country not only to the blacks of the South, but to the 80,000 people in Dominica.

Mr. WILSON said at four o'clock they were to vote. He wished simply to state that he regretted very much that the question had come before them at all, but as it was here it was to be met. He had with deep sorrow listened to the Senator from Missouri. He thought that the Senator's remarks were only a repetition of the argument used in this hall by the supporters of human slavery in America. He did not believe one word of such philosophers. If the people on that island were not capable of freedom, the Almighty ought to have called philosophers into his Council before he made the torrid region. In Wilson's opinion, every race were capable of civilization, christianization and education.

Mr. MORTON said that the resolution, without the proposed amendment of Mr. Sumner, embraced a form of inquiry.

The Vice President announced that the hour of four had arrived, when

Mr. SUMNER said there was a number of Senators who desired to speak. He could name several of them. He, therefore, thought there should be a postponement of taking the vote, considering the magnitude of the question and interest which existed throughout the country. He thought it only proper and just that there should be more time for discussion. He suggested to-morrow at four o'clock.

The Vice-President stated that the postponement would require unanimous consent, when

Mr. CONKLING and others objected to the amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY named that Benjamin F. Curtis, Millard Filmore and Gen. W. T. Sherman, be commissioners.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered another amendment, viz: "and said Commissioners proceed to Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Mexico and the Sandwich Islands, and make like inquiries and notify the President, who shall submit the report to Congress. Amendment rejected.

The Senate then voted on Mr. Sumner's amendment instructing the Commissioners to inquire especially into the alleged pending civil war. The amendment was rejected as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Buckingham, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, Harris, Johnston, McCreery, Morrill (Vermont), Patterson, Ross, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Wilson—20.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Harlan, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Warner, Willey, Williams and Yates—32.

Mr. Thurman, in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Howe, against it, were absent on account of sickness.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following amendment: Provided, that if there be any naval force stationed in Dominican Territory, such naval force shall be withdrawn, and if any power be exercised over Dominican Territory in requisition to domestic or foreign enemies, such aid shall be discontinued, and the commissioners not to commence investigation till the naval force can be withdrawn, and such aid discontinued. Rejected.

A number of amendments were then offered by Mr. SUMNER, and voted on separately. The first set forth that it was not expedient during the pendence of the proposed inquiry to augment the naval forces in the Dominican Waters, and as commission of a pacific character, commissioners shall not be conveyed in a war vessel. Rejected.

The second amendment provided for an inquiry whether there is any, and if so, what government in Dominica is authorized to treat with the United States for its annexation. Rejected.

The third directed the inquiry whether the Constitution of Dominica forbids her government to cede her territory, or any part, to any foreign power.

On this Mr. SUMNER demanded the yeas and nays. The amendment was voted down—ayes 17.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to require the Commissioner to be sworn or affirmed to make honest and true reports. Lost.

Mr. SUMNER moved to direct the Commissioners to inquire respecting the imprisonment or exile of any persons by the Dominican Government because of hostility to annexation. Not agreed to.

He also moved to provide for enquiring as to any negotiation or proposal for the acquisition of Dominica by any foreign government. Not agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER then sent to the chair another amendment, when

Mr. MORTON enquired whether it was in order to urge additional amendments after the sense of the Senate had been repeatedly expressed against any modification.

Mr. SUMNER—Does the Senator wish an answer from me?

Mr. MORTON—My inquiry was directed to the chair.

Mr. SUMNER—With the permission of the Chair I will answer it. I am doing my duty as a Senator to give the Senate an opportunity of improving this resolution, and further, I wish it to go before the country that the Senators had an opportunity of making these amendments, and have voted them down.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was then read, inquiring whether any villages, towns or sections of the Island, now occupied by the people of one Government, are claimed by any other Government. Not agreed to.

The House amendment providing that the appointment of a commission shall not commit Congress for or against annexation was then concurred in unanimously—ayes 57, nays none. The resolution accordingly goes to the President.

At five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. KELSEY reported a diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Friday next. The bill appropriates $14,383.47.

PROTECTION OF TEXAS FRONTIER.

Mr. DEGNER introduced a bill for the better protection of the frontier of Texas. Referred.

THE EXTENT OF CEREAL CROPS.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to procure and disseminate information as to the extent of cereal crops in other countries, requiring such information to be furnished by the United States Consuls. Passed.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. WILSON also reported a bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroads or other means of transportation, forbidding to be confined in railway cars longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading, and give cattle rest, water and feeding for at least five consecutive hours, except prevented by contingencies. He explained that the bill did not apply to steamboats, where arrangements were made to feed and water cattle.

Mr. ELDRIDGE thought the bill repugnant, and some discussion ensued.

On a vote being taken by the tellers, there were only 104 members voting, which lacked fourteen of a quorum. In the second vote by tellers, the vote was still less, many of the members being attracted to the Senate Chamber by the Dominican debate.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN COVODE.

A motion to adjourn was then made, and pending the vote on it, by yeas and nays, the Speaker laid before the House a telegram from Gov. Geary announcing the death of Hon. John Covode.

REFUSED TO ADJOURN.

On motion of Mr. KELLY, (Pa.)—The Committee and members were ordered to attend the funeral obsequies of Mr. Covode.

The House refused to adjourn and the previous question was seconded. Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay it on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

COMMITTEE ON BROOK'S INVESTIGATION.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over until to-morrow.

The Speaker announced the Select Committee on the Brook's investigation as follows: Messrs. Bingham, Pollard, Kerr, Beeman and Bigg.

Mr. DAWES moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) urged the taking up of the Amnesty bill, but the Speaker stated that there were two special orders, which had precedence.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and took up the bill making an additional appropriation of $200,000 for the Louisville and Portland Canal, for the current fiscal year.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Wis.) moved an amendment appropriating $341,000 for the completion of the section of the work at Des Moines Rapids, and explained the necessity for it.

Mr. CALKINS moved an amendment appropriating $450,000 for the improvement of the navigation of Hell Gate, New York harbor. Rejected.

Mr. CONGER objected to singling out any particular work at this time. One-fourteenth of all the appropriations made for harbor and river improvements since 1824, when the system commenced, went to Des Moines rapids, which had already received $1,918,200, while $562,200 had gone to the Louisville and Portland canal.

Mr. MYERS protested against these appropriations being made in advance of the regular river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWES explained that the appropriation in the regular bill would be for expenditures made after the first of July next. These appropriations were necessary for the current fiscal year, to prevent waste and damage to the works in the spring. He hoped that no such small objection as had been made would prevent the passage of the bill.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, argued in support of the appropriations. He said that in New Orleans to-day coal was double the ordinary price on account of the impossibility of rafts and coal boats getting down the Ohio, in consequence of the obstructions at Louisville.

Mr. STARKWEATHER opposed the bill and amendment, and argued that works of equal importance were in operation, such as Hell Gate, New York. They had been oversloughed last year because the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Washburne, got through an appropriation for Des Monies Rapids, and then that gentleman went against all other projects from New York to New Orleans.

Mr. CALKINS—That is so.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—And that is what he will do again, and that is why I am against it. I can't afford to allow him to get his project through and then put a knife into every other project.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that the remarks of the gentleman from Connecticut were most astonishing, and that the statement made by him that he (Mr. Washburne) after getting through the appropriation last year, opposed every other and similar appropriations, was untrue.

Mr. GARFIELD, in illustrating the importance of the Ohio River, referred to the fact that the value of the commerce of that river, in 1870 was $720,000,000, while the whole foreign commerce of the country was only $800,000,000.

Mr. STEVENSON, in reply to Mr. Conger, said that the commerce of the Ohio river, one year, would buy up the whole State of Michigan.

Finally the vote was taken, and the amendment appropriating $341,000 for Des Moines Rapids was agreed to, and the bill laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Committee then took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, resuming its consideration where it had been left off.

A discussion was sprung upon the proviso repealing the existing law which permits the public printer to furnish at cost price, extra copies of all Congressional documents.

Mr. SARGENT gave an illustration of the fraudulent manner in which that privilege was used, that a paper in Carson City, which was authorized to publish the laws of Congress as an advertisement, procured from Washington a sufficient number of pamphlet copies and distributed them amongst its subscribers.

Mr. JENCKES moved to amend the law by requiring payment of ten per cent. over the cost of printing. Adopted.

Without making further progress with the bill the committee rose and the House passed the bill making appropriations for the Louisville and Portland Canal and Des Moines Rapids.

PROTEST AGAINST BRIDGE OVER OHIO RIVER.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a petition of six hundred citizens, business men and firms of Cincinnati, protesting against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge over the Ohio river, on the present plan, and praying its modification to conform to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers.

COMMITTEE TO ATTEND COVODE'S FUNERAL.

The Speaker announced the following Committee to attend the funeral of Hon. John Covode: Mercer, Van Horn, Phelps, Beatty, Gilfellan Axtell, Getz and Roats.

CATTLE DISEASE.

Mr. REEVES offered a resolution directing that in view of the prevalence of infectious and fatal disease among cattle in New York and Massachusetts, believed to be introduced from Canada, the Committee on Agriculture to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to more effectually prevent and restrict the introduction and distribution of diseased cattle into and through the several States and territories. Adopted.

The House, at half past four, adjourned.

ASPINWALL.

A Plan to Seize the Ocean Queen Frustrated—Supposed Expedition to Revolutionize Panama—Collision Between Jamaica Negroes and Cubans.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ASPINWALL, December 31, 1870.—A Cuban officer states that a plan was organized to seize the steamship Ocean Queen, which sailed from New York December 3d. Gen. W. A. C. Ryan, of Cuban celebrity, took passage under the assumed name of Ashbury, on the Ocean Queen, after shipping two thousand cases of arms and ammunition. Two or three hundred Cuban troops were expected to go aboard as passengers, and when two days out to seize the steamer, land the troops and arms somewhere on the Island of Cuba, and then release her. Two hundred United States troops for Sandiego, California, were on board the Ocean Queen, which so alarmed the Cubans that they did not embark, and Gen. Ryan went to Aspinwall alone, landed the arms, &c., and awaited the arrival of the steamship Hornet. This vessel arrived December 27th, and sailed for Cuba, December 31st, with a number of Cuban recruits. There were rumors that this expedition was arranged for the purpose of aiding Gen. Masquera, in an anticipated revolution, having for its object the overthrow of the present government of Panama, and the visit of Gen. Ryan to the fortification of Panama, accompanied by the United States Consul Pency, served to corroborate these suspicions; but thus far there has been no demonstrations pointing toward a revolution.

On Chrismas day a collision occured between a small party of Cubans and about two hundred Jamaica negroes, originating from the display of Cuban flags from the Bethan Court House and bark Harriet Lane. The negroes hoisted the British flag, which was promptly captured and a general fight took place, in which knives and clubs were freely used. Some twenty persons were seriously injured. By the intervention of Gen. Ryan the disturbance was quelled and the negroes retired, leaving the Cubans masters of the field.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Democratic State Convention—Nomination for Governor—Resolutions, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CONCORD, January 11.—The Democratic State Convention is in session to-day. The Convention nominated James A. Western, of Manchester, for Governor of New Hampshire by giving him 427 votes to 144 for A. R. Hatch, of Portsmouth. David Gilchrist, of Franklin was nominated Railroad Commissioner.

The Convention adopted resolutions recognizing the paramount authority of the Constitution, denouncing interference by military power with the rights of suffrage, denouncing thieves and plunders of the public treasury, favoring a revenue tariff for the support of the Federal Government, opposing protective tariff for the benefit of monopolies, opposition to the importation of Chinese, protesting against the injustice of the leading measures of the administration, and demanding a reduction of expenses and taxation. The Convention was largely attended.

TITUSVILLE.

Oil Product for December 15,214 Barrels.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TITUSVILLE, January 11.—The following table shows the production for December, 1870: The total shipment of crude for December of barrels of forty-five gallons each, were 466,-820; add to reduce to barrels of forty-three gallons each, 21,712. Total shipment of barrels of forty-three gallons each, 488,532. Stock on hand December 1st, 554,626. Stock on hand January 1st, 537,751. Deduct decrease on January 1st, 16,785. Total production during December, 471,657. Average per day for thirty-one days, 15,214. Average per day in December, 1869, 12,344. Daily increase for December, 1870, over December, 1869, 2,870. Principal in December as in month previous occurred on McCray's farm and at West Hickory.

—The second annual meeting of the Expressmen's Mutual Life Insurance Association was held Tuesday and Wednesday at Council Hall, Cleveland, O. Twenty-four divisions of the Association were represented. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, C. A. Dewitt, of New York; Vice President, George Bingham, of Pittsburgh; Grand Secretary and Treasurer, S. A. Dewitt, Elmira; Corresponding Secretary, A. K. Murdock, Elmira; Executive Committee, C. W. Ford, St. Louis, L. Loop, Memphis, C. F. Loomis, Milwaukee, J. Morrill, Jr., Philadelphia, and C. D. Fullington, of Galion.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Situation Before Paris!

FIRING VIGOROUSLY CONTINUED!

French Return Feeble Fire!

GERMANS STEADILY ADVANCING!

Thrilling Incidents!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

SUMMONED TO THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, January 10.—The Brussels *Echo* of the 10th says that the Belgian militia have again been summoned to the frontier, and the staff officers have already arrived in the neighborhood of Longuay.

INVESTMENT OF GIVET.

The Prussians continue the investment of Givet, a French town near the Belgian border.

LONDON CONFERENCE ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

Berlin letters to the London journals assert that the London Conference is likely to consider the question of peace, in case of the surrender of Paris, during its session. They also state that Granville is the author of the postponement of the assemblage of the Conference.

ANOTHER BATTLE AND A FRENCH VICTORY.

BORDEAUX, January 10.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following news from the army, in the east.

ROUGEMENT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 9th.

A battle was fought north of this place today, ending at 7 o'clock in the evening, with victory for our army. Night prevents us from ascertaining the full extent of our successes.

The General commanding bivouacked in the centre of the battle field, and all pre-assigned positions are occupied by our troops.

We carried Villesexel, which was the key to the enemy's position, with shouts of "Long live France and the Republic!"

RETREATING AT ALL POINTS.

VERSAILLES, January 10.—The army of Gen. De Chancy is retreating at all points, the Germans in pursuit, who have already taken 1,000 prisoners.

We have good news from the Eastern Departments. In an engagement on the 8th, with Garibaldians at Montbard in the Department of the Cote D'Or, our troops were victorious.

TAKEN BY STORM, WITH HEAVY FRENCH LOSS.

General Von Werder advanced yesterday on Villersexel and took the place by storm. The 20th French corps was engaged and lost two staff officers, fourteen other officers, six hundred men and two eagles. The French attempted to retake the position but failed.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

BERLIN, January 10.—It is reported that General Manteuffel will be transferred to the command of the Vasges, and General Von Goeben will succeed him at the head army of the North.

BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES VIGOROUS.

LONDON, January 11.—The bombardment of the fortifications of Paris on the northeast and south sides was vigorously kept up all day Tuesday; the French returned moderate fire.

LONDON, January 11—Morning.—General Faidherbe's cavalry had an encounter with the enemy on the 8th and 9th inst., and met with some success. The Germans represent that return fire of Parisian forts flags perceptibly.

PERONNE CAPITULATED.

BERLIN, January 11.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from the royal headquarters, Versailles, dated the 10th: Owing to the snow storm and heavy fog the bombardment is slower to-day. Peronne has capitulated with 3,000 prisoners. Gen. Werder defeated Bourbaki on the 9th, south of Vesoul; he took 800 prisoners.

THE SITUATION BEFORE PARIS.

VERSAILLES, January 11.—The French work at Billain Court is reported to be destroyed. Fort Nogent has recommenced firing. In Fort Issey fourteen guns have been dismounted; some shells have been thrown into the Paris and Lyons railway station, and it is rumored that the hospital for invalids has been hit. None of the forts have been reached. Their capture involves an advance in the open field. Paris will fall by hunger and weariness, but never by an artillery fire, even such as has been witnessed here.

ENGLAND.

GENEROUS TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, January 10.—English travelers bear testimony to the generous treatment accorded to the French prisoners of war in Germany.

The British Government has ordered experiments, which are now in progress, to ascertain the applicability to guns now in use of a new kind of gunpowder, claimed to be of uncommon strength.

ANXIETY FOR STEAMER CITY OF BROOKLYN.

LONDON, January 11.—Great anxiety is felt in Liverpool for the safety of the City of Brooklyn, which was reported as having lost the fans of her screw, and to be proceeding under sail. Nothing further has been heard of her.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 11—11:30 P. M.—Consuls 92⅝. Bonds quiet. 5-20s, 1867, 88¼; the rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton easier but not lower; sales estimated at 12,000 bales.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A destructive fire occurred in Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday night.

—The weather greatly moderated yesterday and the evening was pleasant.

—Elijah K. Bruce, of Chicago, a Board of Trade commission man, has been placed in bankruptcy.

—James McHugh, the supposed murderer of Daniel Sullivan, was arrested in Kentucky on Tuesday.

—Rev. William F. Snow, pastor of the Elliot Congregational Church of Lawrence, Mass., died yesterday.

—The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society of Boston Branch, are said to be winding up its affairs.

—Daniel Gephart fell into a slop tub at Helgefort's distillery at Carrolton, Ohio, Tuesday, and is supposed to be badly scalded.

—Dispatches from Charleston, West Virginia, says that city will be entirely out of provisions unless the river opens up soon.

—A meeting was held last night in Cincinnati to arrange for the proper reception of released Fenians, should any go to that city.

—Eight or ten freight cars were detached two miles east of Dayton on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad on Tuesday evening.

—Isaac H. Wertheimer & Co., clothiers, Cincinnati, made an assignment yesterday. Late in the day bankruptcy proceedings were commenced against them.

—A petition is in circulation among the Bar in Cincinnati to give the prisoners on trial before United States Courts the privilege of testyfying in their own behalf.

—Intelligence has just been received at New Haven, N. J., of the death at Jerusalem, early in December last, of two young ladies, daughters of President Woolsey, of Yale College.

—The Directors of the Cincinnati Board of Trade declared yesterday in favor of free trade in money and appointed a committee of three to memoralize the Legislature on the subject.

—The people on the line of the Miami & Erie Canal are circulating memorials to the Ohio Legislature for the enlargement of the canal and connection with the Ohio River at Cincinnati.

—The Legislature of Wisconsin organized yesterday, and the Governor advised. Hon. Wm. E. Smith, was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. The Governor's Message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

—Arthur X. Breed, who was taken from Syracuse, on suspicion of being the Express assassin, has been discharged. Halpine, the messenger, it is thought will recover if he lives forty-eight hours longer.

—Rufus Hatch's Circular No. 1, on railroad management, has been placed in the hands of every Senator and Assemblyman, at Albany, N. Y., and the announcement is made of a strong effort in behalf of a restrictive legislation concerning railroads this session.

—A special from Princeton, Illinois, reports a riot in progress at Albright station, or Mendota and Prophetstown Railroad among the laborers, 75 of whom had been discharged by the contractors without receiving their pay. A number have been seriously injured.

—The Episcopal Church, Baer & Ripple's dry goods store and Naske's book store were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. There was an insurance of twenty thousand dollars on the stores. No insurance on the church.

—A match game of billiards for the champion cue and $1,000, between A. P. Rudolph, of New York, and Frank Parker, of Chicago, played in Buffalo on Wednesday evening, won by Parker, resulted as follows: Parker, 1,501; Rudolph, 1,235. The largest run was made by Rudolph, being 162 points.

—Washington Territory reports the country between Monticello and Olympia flooded. The streams are all high, and many overflowed. Several bridges and sections of railroad have been carried away. Travel is suspended: the mails are carried on horseback. It is still raining heavily, and the streams are rising.

—The Convention of the American Dairymen's Association now in session in Utica, N. Y., is largely attended. Horatio Seymour, President of the Association presiding. Addresses were delivered by various eminent gentlemen, among others by Donald G. Mitchell, Prof. G. Caldwell, of Cornell University, and X. A. Willard.

—The Legislature of Indiana, in joint convention yesterday afternoon, elected R. J. Bright, proprietor of the Indianapolis *Daily Sentinel*, State printer, Patrick Shannon, of Terre Haute, Agent of State in New York, and the Democratic caucus nominees for prison directors, trustees of the benevolent institutions and State Librarian.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 11, 1871.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY IN COURT.

The case of John H. Thompson and others against the Erie Railroad Company, which has been for some time on trial in Saratoga county, before Judge Cockee, was continued on Tuesday before the same Judge, in Pine street, in this city. The suit was brought by Thompson as the owner of five hundred shares of Erie Railroad preferred stock, to recover dividends claimed to be due for the year 1868. It is claimed that upon the organization of the road, in 1861, the statutes then passed provided that the holders of the preferred stock issued to the unsecured creditors of the old Company should be entitled to preferred dividends out of the net earnings of the Company if earned in the current year, but not otherwise, and not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, after the payment of the mortgage interest of said Company and the delayed coupons in full; that for the year ending December 31st, 1868, the net earnings were $3,244,582 97; that the total amount of preferred stock issued by the defendant is $8,536,910; seven per cent. upon that sum is $597,583 70, and that there was no dividend upon this stock paid by defendant in 1868. The adjournment to this city was for the purpose of giving the Erie Company an opportunity to put in the statement the earnings and current expenses of the company for 1868, it being claimed in the answer of the company that the expenses for the year were greater than the earnings. The following is a statement of the earnings and current expenses of the Erie Railroad Company for said year: Gross earnings for the year, $14,-414,653.52; current expenses $16,519,104 82. Among the items in the list of expenses appear the following damages: For injuries to persons, $108,000; damages to goods and baggage, $165,408.08; damages to property, $678,699; fuel, first cost, and labor, $132,745 269; conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen, $1,423,870 35; oil and waste for lubricating purposes, $160,865.25; rents, $700,419.67; repairs to structures, $553,740.47; State taxes, $236,300 46; Federal taxes, $77,649 24; paid Richard Schell to secure the withdrawal of a litigation, $420,450; paid Cornelius Vanderbilt, for like purpose, $1,000,000; counsel fees, $429,-411 30; Stenographer's fees, $1,648 25; printing, $321,661; expenses of ferry to New Jersey City, $131,567 85; expenses of operating telegraph, $99,688 28; insurance, $42,954 48; hire of cars, $118,429 16; Lake Erie steamers paid for freight, $78,454 64; interest on bonds secured by mortgage, $1,298,778; interest on bonds not secured by mortgage, $411,634 65; interest on notes given for current expenses and supplies, $263,752 88. This statement is made under oath by Jay Gould, President of the road.

TWELFTH GENERAL SAENGERFEST.

A plan of organization has just been adopted by the Festival Committee for the Twelfth General Sængerfest, which is to be held in this city next summer, under the auspices of the New York musical organizations composing the Sængerbund. The committee, which includes delegates representing the different societies, will form a number of subcommittees. The festival will be visited and participated in by the musical organizations of Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities, forming with the New York societies the Northeastern Sængerbund, and will be continued through an entire week. The last General Sængerfest in this city, the Ninth, was held six years ago.

IMPORTANT DECISION—NEUTRALITY LAW.

In the United States District Court, this afternoon, Judge Blatchford gave a decision in the case of the steamer Florida, libelled by the United States for alleged violation of the neutrality laws. Court held that the fact of the vessel being laden with war material was not a violation of the law, as there was no evidence before the Court to show that she had been fitted to cruise against the State with which the United States government was at peace. The vessel was released and libel discharged.

TAKING AMMUNITION ABOARD.

The United States frigate Tennessee will probably drop down off the Battery to-day and commence taking her powder on board unless communication with the magazines on Ellis Island should be suspended by the heavy masses of ice floating down the river, in which case the Department will likely order the ship to take on ammunition at Norfolk Bay.

The steamer Ville de Paris has arrived.

COLLECTOR MURPHY CHALLENGED.

Collector Murphy was challenged yesterday to fight a duel by a man named John Pope Hednett, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Dakotah. The cause of the challenge was a political misunderstanding.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A SEAMEN.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by the Coroner, on John Smith, seamen, who died a few days ago at Bellevue Hospital, from effects of wounds sustained on December 8th, on board the ship Shatemuc. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Smith was killed by a cutlass, in the hands of John Wright, second mate, and the latter was remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

The Court of General Sessions had before City Judge Bedford, Samuel Whitten, a confidence operator, who was sentenced to the State prison for five years. Whitten was caught in the act of swindling an emigrant on Saturday last.

SPECIAL PATROLS.

One hundred young men were sworn in as special police yesterday by the Mayor, and the Chief of Police, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Fire Commissioners, as special patrol, and special beats assigned them.

IMPORTANT CASE AGAINST THE CITY.

An interesting case involving the title to property worth over $200,000 in the upper part of the city has just been commenced in the Supreme Court against the city by Russell D. Minn.

MATCH FACTORY DESTROYED.

Early this morning a fire occurred in the match factory, owned by John Ledger, No. 425, West Fifty-fourth street. Loss on building, $8,000; on stock, $12,000. No insurance.

PRIVATE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Several of the New York Fire Insurance Companies have promised to provide private fire extinguishers.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Six hundred men are thrown out of employment by the temporary suspension of the manufacturers, caused by the water famine.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.

Mr. Theo. McNamee, of the late jobbing house of Bowen & McNamee, died at his residence in this city, this morning.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN JERSEY CITY.

The scarcity of water in Jersey City continues.

A FAILURE OF A FAILURE,

How Some Good Massachusetts Men Undertook to Fail and Couldn't.

[From the Boston Traveler.]

A good story is told of the two old merchants, in Essex county, who once attempted to fail. They were brothers, and by honest industry had acquired a handsome independence, and were spending the evening of their days in a quiet, comfortable way, keeping a store, which they both diligently tended rather for the comfort and convenience of having a daily and regular resort, than for any great profit in their business. Well, being easy, good-natured sort of men, they had, "just as a matter of form," put their names to the paper of a son of one of them, in business in a neighboring town. Matters went on as usual for some time after the old gentlemen had adopted this bad habit of endorsing this young man's paper. But at length this son and nephew discovered that he could not pay his honest debts, and so informed his father and uncle. The old gentlemen sat down in their leather-bottomed chairs to look over this matter and to decide what they should do. "Well," said Capt. A., "if E. has failed, I suppose we have, too, haven't we brother?" "Why, yes," said Capt. E., "I dont see but we have; and if we have failed we must take down our sign, and not pretend to be doing business in the ordinary way." These points settled, the old gentlemen proceeded to dismantle their store of its weather-stained old sign, and then sat themselves down to wait for creditors to come in and attach their goods and chattels. But to their surprise, nobody came near them, and they went through the forenoon as usual. After dinner they made their way with seriousness to their homes, and as Capt. E. reached his fine old mansion on H—— street, he looked cautiously around, expecting to see strange faces in his apartments, but seeing none, he turns to his eldest daughter, and in a solemn voice inquires, "Is there nobody here but the family, my daughter?" "Nobody, father." "Have there not been strangers here this forenoon?" "Not one. Why, did you expect any one, father?" "Why yes. I failed, my daughter; at least, I suppose I have; for E. has; and I expected the sheriffs here and keepers."

But no sheriffs came, and no creditors troubled the old men. Everybody knew that they would pay their honest debts and meet all their engagements, if it was in their power so to do, and that it was useless and senseless to resort to the usual methods of collecting debts of them. So, in spite of all the brothers could do to fail and have their property attached, nobody seemed inclined to disturb them, and so they utterly failed to fail, to the great astonishment of their younger neighbors in the trade, some of whom, though now old themselves, continue to laugh over Capt. E. & Co.'s attempt to fail.

A Murderer Murdered.

[From the Selma (Ala.) Times.]

In 1867, Capt. J. B. Harrison, one of the most estimable citizens of Dallas county, was most foully murdered in Beach Creek Swamp, some three miles from this city. Every effort to fix the commission of the crime was for some time baffled, and for a while it appeared that the murderer would never be apprehended. In the course of time suspicion fixed upon one Alexander Griffin, a notorious villain, as the murderer. He was arrested and a true bill subsequently found against him for the crime by the grand jury. Griffin was confined in the jail at Cahaba, and after it was burned was with the other prisoners removed to the jail of Perry county. During the past summer with others he effected his escape from the Perry jail, and his whereabouts have been unknown to the officers of the law and the people generally.

On yesterday Coroner Smoke received information that a dead body was in Beach Creek. Summoning a jury, he repaired to the indicated locality, and proceeded to hold an inquest on the dead body. Several witnesses were examined, and they identified the body as that of Alexander Griffin, the murderer and fugitive from justice. He was himself murdered and his lifeless body thrown into the creek. The evidence before the jury showed that death had been produced by a gun or pistol, for there were gunshot wounds on the body. It is a just retribution, and we trust that there can be no mistake as to its being Griffin. He was a villain of the first order, and in his death the community have been rid of a desperate character.

The murder of Captain Harrison was not the only crime with which Griffin stood charged; and, although we do not approve of the manner of his taking off, yet we cannot but congratulate the community that it has been rid of him. The testimony, so we are informed, did not disclose the slayer of Griffin; suspicion has not attached to any one, and no arrest has been made.

WOMAN'S CERTIFICATE.

Abstract of Rev. E. M. Wood's Address before the Woman's Suffrage Association.

At a meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association, held at the Board of Trade rooms, on Thursday evening, the Rev. E. M. Wood, of Sharpsburgh, delivered a lecture according to pre-announcement, on the subject "*Woman's Certificate.*" The attendance was good, the lecture was well conceived, well delivered, and well received. We would like to publish it entire, but are obliged by want of space to limit ourselves to the latter portion in which the Rev. lecturer discusses the *rights and privileges of woman*. This will be found well written, and affords a sample of the ability and style with which the author treated the whole subject:

Woman's certificate for rights is her own personality. This argument was used with great propriety and potency during the slavery agitation. We thought it an argument never to be met and answered. And such it was. By it we enlightened and changed the public sentiment. We said if they are *persons* it is wrong to oppress and disfranchise them, except for crime. After many years of doubtful disputation we at last made the public believe and sustain us. And as the result that caste word *white* I believe is to be forever word without end, blotted from our State Constitution. And now flushed with this glorious victory with scissors in hand we will never rest until we clip that other caste word *male* from the same public document.

But what is a person? Says Webster, a "self conscious being, a moral agent, a living soul, an individual of the human race." Coleridge defines personality to be "individuality existing in itself, but with nature as a ground." Taken together, these two definitions make a full and correct description of personality. And we will find that just as far as they are applicable to *man* as a person, just so far; no more and no less are they applicable to *woman* as a person. Is man a self-conscious being, a moral agent, a living soul, an individual of the human race? Who dare say less for woman? Is man an individual existing in himself, and having a natural or physical body? Is such a being a person? By *so* much is woman a person.

There is not an attribute of personality belonging to man but what belongs to woman also. You will see that *sex* does not enter into the definition at all. Woman is none the less a person for being of the feminine gender, than man for being of the masculine gender. Her rights then as a person do not originate with nor inhere in her sex. By what logic then can her *sex* be brought in to determine the nature and extents of her rights? By what right then does constitutional and statutory law determined her rights according to her sex? By no natural or moral right under heaven but simply copying the despotism and paganism of other nations her liege lords said it should be so. This great nation has at last said it was a long while in reaching that sublime conclusion that neither opportunity, nor wealth, nor position, nor birth, nor nationality, nor color, can enter in as an element of the personality and citizenship of any member of this great Republic. By what rule of consistency or limitation does she still retain that other and last caste word in the hateful category which entirely denies to woman her personality, and actually deprives her of citizenship. As sex cannot enter in as a factor of her personality by what rule of logic is it dragged in to define and limit her personal rights? It is evident then that such reasoning is but nude sophistry and gross injustice. If she is an idiot for this reason, withold her privileges. If she is a criminal for this cause, restrict her that neither opportunity, nor wealth, may deny her rights. But if she be neither, enfranchise her as you would a man. But it may be said that law can only grant rights and privileges to men and women *in* and not *out* of their natural and normal positions and relations. But natural and personal rights of which we speak are not the gifts of law; it can only secure and guard them, or else ignore and deny them. Natural rights inhere in a responsible innocent personality. But it is farther said that woman's natural and normal relation and position is that of matrimony. And we admit it. Woman, then, unmarried, is in an abnormal relation. But man, unmarried, is in the same position. And yet it allows him the exercise of his personal natural and civil rights.

Why then should law deny these to unmarried women on the ground that she is in an abnormal condition? And the old English proverb applies well here, "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." And if he insists on her eating it he ought to be made to eat of the same dish. But does woman by matrimony lose her responsible personality? Does man? Does woman by her marriage vow sign away her God-given bill of personal and natural rights? In nine cases out of ten, and it should be ten out of ten, the marriage vow is the same, as far as it can be with a difference of sex, for man as for woman. In that connubial relation there is a necessary and glorious unity of affection, authority and interest, and also an equally necessary and glorious duality. And while it may be admitted that there is in the husband a certain naturally and divinely authorized supremacy, yet that supremacy has no right to, cannot indeed, extinguish her own personality. If her personality is merged in his to that extent that he is the one only proper representative of the twain made one flesh, then while he represents her rights and privileges by a parity of reasoning he should suffer all her legal pains and penalties. But when it comes to this the husband cries out "I pray thee have me excused." They are willing to assume all the rights too make the laws, but are generous enough to say to their wives "You may share equally with us in suffering the penalties." A most generous husband!

Then, from the fact that she is made a subject of law after marriage, it is evident that the law recognizes, in part, at least, her conscious, responsible personality after that event. If, then, after marriage she is a responsible personality, she inherently possesses her natural and personal rights, and at suitable age or by naturalization, accompanied by proper mentality and freedom from crime, she should be permitted by legal enactment to exercise those rights freely and equally with other persons.

But again, if woman is a complete and accountable individual, she has proprietary rights which should receive the acknowledgement and protection of law. If she is as much a person in any and every relation of life as man, where is the man who would be silent while his rights were repudiated and disregarded to the extent that women's are. If woman is a person, it is as necessary to her to *secure, own* and *hold* property, as for man. And in this matter there has been a very great modification of law. Once it was so that after marriage she could not own one dollar of her own property. At that moment it all passed over into the hands and name of her husband. We admit that while this law has its advantage to woman it has its disadvantages to men. It takes away a strong inducement, but perhaps a bad motive for indigent and lazy men to marry rich and industrious widows. And who has not seen, who does not know that often it is better for woman to retain her own title to her own property? Thereby she has frequently saved her hard earnings from being squandered and her children from beggary, and the family from public disgrace. She is frequently the acknowledged best steward of the household. So far as it goes the law is well; but the law which recognizes her right to *own* property, to be equal and exact justice, should also recognize in her the right of its disposal. If not, why not? Here we meet the same old objection, but in a new face; but we think we can show that it is a *false* face. It is said that the law contemplates woman as a naturally dependent creature, to be supported by some one else; a husband, I suppose. Yes, and this is the very sentiment we are opposing. Is woman to be regarded as a kind of public pauper for some man, as an act of charity, to pick up and christen and call her his wife?

Such a sentiment should be eternally banished from the confines of civilization. Every true woman acknowledges it to be a duty as well as a privilege to protect and support her husband and family. And in thousands of instances it falls to her lot to do this chiefly and solely. The right to hold property cannot be separated from the right to manage it. And although she may be worth millions, yet she has no legal right to say how much of her money shall go into the revenue, or how much shall be exempt by the law as necessary for a competency, or how much of it shall line the pockets of corrupt legislators, or be appropriated dishonestly to secure their re-election. No true woman wishes to live in a palace built by money filched from public treasuries.

And give her the ballot, and we assure you there will be less of this loathsome public disgrace. Taxation without representation was the key note of American independence. It was an argument which could not be fairly met by all the talent of a British Parliament. It was a truth which all the English bayonets could not destroy since.

"The eternal years of God are hers." Standing upon the foundation of this eternal principle, we could appeal to the God of Truth for the rectitude of our case. And if this principle was right then it is right now, since true principle never changes. Should this Government, for no crime at all, to-morrow disfranchise a number of men equal to the number of disfranchised women, and owning an amount of propriety equal with them, they would raise such a storm of indignation as would sweep away the power of the strongest administration. Yes; in less than five years it would either produce a great reformation or a mighty rebellion. Man would never suffer their own natural and personal rights to be ignored and denied to the extent that they refuse these rights to woman. If, then, woman in any and every relation is as much a person as man, then she has as much as his personal rights, and if she is a person she has proprietary rights, and which rights should, yea, must receive the recognition and protection of law. Without this there is bondage and oppression. Souls cannot flourish in bondage. Fetters are heavy and weigh them down and so degrade them. Truth and freedom are on woman's side and she will prevail. The truth is Divine and Eternal; and freedom is born of God: and such freedom as is as

"High as the hights where God reposeth,
Deep as the depths on which his Throne resteth,
Wide as the Universe in which he dwelleth,
Can only satisfy a soul."

Woman's certificate of privilege is her success while in the enjoyment of those or similar privileges. A right does not always carry with it the absolute necessity of its constant exercise, but it simply grants the privilege of its exercise. A right and a duty do not always go together. For lack of discrimination here the opponents of this great question have been led to make some very ridiculous statements. Give women the elective franchise and then leave it with her as you do with men to determine as to the propriety or necessity in any given case as to its exercise. This is all she asks, and with this she will be satisfied. And as to office, if a majority of any community think a certain woman is competent to fill a certain office, why should they not have the privilege of placing her in that office? And if they do not wish to do so, they need not do so, and there is an end of the matter. But there is something ennobling in the thought, that a person has the privilege of thus voting and thus receiving office; and I hold that the opposite of this is degradation and bondage. Once place these privileges before woman, and immediately there is a lawful ambition incited to thoroughly and amply qualify herself to possess and hold those places of trust and honor. This is the motive that actuates men. Withdraw it and the inspiration is gone and they may be made the veriest vassals of a cruel despot. And if there is a greater ratio of women than men, which never has been proven, unfitted for the elective franchise and public office, it is simply because of this lack of opportunity and inspiration. And here we are reminded of a wise saying of the celebrated Colton, that "the foal of the racer neither finds out his speed, nor calls out his powers, if pastured out with the common herd that are destined for the collar or the yoke." This sentiment accounts for the sweet docility and christian submissiveness of those women who say that they love retirement and the sweet privacies of home and the dear delights of domestic life! But others love them as well, but they love more than these. It accounts also for any deficiency in her qualifications for an intelligent exercise of rights and privileges equally with man. But the opponents of this reform sometimes talk as if, the slaves now being enfranchised, women were distressingly ignorant, and it would be unsafe to place in their hands what would be to them an unmeaning ballot. But pause a moment. From statistics furnished by the National Bureau of Education we gather these facts—that at the last general election the non-reading and non-writing voters, which were men, of course, outnumbered the preponderating majority in seventeen States of this Union! And we hold that the protection of illiterate voters would not be increased by the enfranchisement of woman. After some considerable observation we believe that if the figures were at hand, they would show that there are more women in the United States at the age of twenty one who can read and write, than men at the same age. And besides these as a general thing woman when she can read and write, when she is intelligent is more zealous and care to instruct her children than man. How few men will sit down by the fire side and instruct the children in the elementary principles of an education. But many mothers spend hours at the delightful task. Indeed so general is this rule that the illustrious Girardin once said that "there is no instance of a mother who can read and write whose children are not likewise able to read and write." And now the only compensation such mothers get from a certain class is the biting sarcasm "you are an ignorant class of society."

But so far in the history of the world this is the fact, that woman has not disgraced any position which she has been called upon to fill, more than man. No; she has honored, ennobled and dignified every step of her elevation to this hour. And in many of those positions she has surpassed her brother man. Upon the stage, Siddons, Ristori and others have made all male performers shine only as with a borrowed light. Harriet Hosmer and Vinnie Ream are well worthy to wear upon their American brows the laurel of a Michael Angelo. Among vocalists there are no names more magnetic than Jenny Lind, Parepa Rosa, or Christine Nilsson. The authors, Madame Swetchein, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Olive A. Logan, Grace Greenwood, and others of their compeers have never lowered, but elevated the standard of European and American authorship. As poets, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Hemans, and Mrs. Southey; Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Welby, Mrs. Howe and the Misses Cary have never dishonered the luster of the names of Cooper, Milton, Tennyson, White, Bryant, Holmes, and Willis, unless it be by the superior brilliancy of their names. Thus is it seen that woman, struggling against the tide of adverse public opinion, has not only honored her positions, but dignified herself. And success in these positions are no uncertain agencies of her success in other places. Said the clear sighted Edward Everett: "The world estimates men by their success in life, and by general consent, success is evidence of superiority." Estimate woman by this rule and she will soon have the ballot in her hand. For where she has voted, where she has ruled, her record is as spotless and as honorable as man's. Said Madame de Stael: "Genius has no sex." Let this truth be enshrined in the American mind and woman will soon be enfranchised and that time is in no distant future. This is a true reform. The best minds and hearts are so declaring. Ministers and churches are rushing forward eager for participation in the celebration of crowning woman as man's equal, and Ichabod will be written upon the walls of *that* church that attempts to bridle her tongue. Few editors of the land now present an open frontal opposition to the measure. The most they do is to now and then issue short rib distribes which, while they cause slight pain, they at the same time cause a smile. For one, the doctrine we assuredly believe, and the cause we have long ago cheerfully expressed. Others can make their choice. If you choose standing against it, waiting for future developements to determine whether it shall succeed or fail, such a principle I fling from me with disgust.

Who would give a cause his efforts,
When that cause is strong,
But desert on its failure,
Whether right or wrong?
Ever siding with the upmost
Letting downmost lie?
Would *you* brother? No, you would not,
If you would, not I.
Who would lend his arm to strengthen
Warfare with the right?
Who would give his pen to blacken
Freedoms' page of light?
Who lend his tongue to utter
Praise of tyranny?
Would you, brother? No you would not,
If you would, not I.

The time is coming when woman's certificate for labor, for right, for privilege will be recognized and honored as having come from God and bearing the seal divine. But to bring about this will require great skill, wisdom, piety. Yea even now.

"The times want *scholars*, scholars who shall shape
The doubtful destinies of dubious years
And land the ark that bears our country's good
Safe on some peaceful breast at last.
The age wants *heroes*, heroes who shall dare
To struggle in the solid rank of truth
To clutch the monster error by the throat
To bear *opinion* to a loftier seat
To blot the ear of *oppression* out
And lead a universal Freedom."

The Horrors of a Lunatic Asylum by One Who Has Experienced Them.

[From the New York Tribune.]

To the Editor of the Tribune—SIR: I was walking in one of the busiest streets of his village on a bright afternoon in the winter of 1868, when, at the very moment while some of my acquaintances were congratulating me on an improvement in health and condition in life, after four or five years of misfortune and calamity, there came instantaneously upon me a strange sensation of intensest horror that was unendurable, and yet could not and would not be shaken off. From that moment I was insane, if anybody ever was, and within a few weeks from that day was taken to the Home of the Insane. When I arrived at the State Lunatic Asylum it was near night on a cold and gloomy day in February. I was at once taken to the second hall, a long and narrow room, called by many the 'second best' in the whole building. There I was locked in with twenty-five or thirty men and boys in every stage of idiocy, insanity and madness. Age and youth, decrepitude and vigor, idiots and maniacs, the nearly recovered, the sick, the diseased and imbecile, in this building, live together, eat together, sleep together, and are frequently carried out to the dead house together. At eight o'clock that evening I, for the first time, heard the words, "Bedtime gents!" Then we were all locked in our rooms, in many instances of the most loathsome and fearfully insane shut in little narrow rooms or prison-cells with those who were orderly and comely, and possibly not insane. A sorrowful looking man occupied a room adjoining mine. He appeared as if his troubles were nearly ended. I heard him say to the attendant that he was 'nearly done,' and ask if he was going to lock him into the room to die all alone.' 'In with you,' replied the attendant, 'and don't be bothering us here.' 'Then give me a cup of water,' said the patient. 'I tell you not to be bothering us with your fussing,' replied the attendant and nurse; 'you must go right to bed and make all your complaints to the doctor when he comes around in the morning.' Next morning at six o'clock the doors were successively unbolted, with a 'Good morning, Mr. A.' 'Good morning, Mr. B.' and so on, till they came to that little room nearest mine. There there was no reply to the salutation. 'Why in——don't you rise up?' There was a pause. 'Dead man in this room;' and the door was slammed shut. We were all invariably ordered to arise at six o'clock—the well and the sick, the feeble and the strong. There was no discharge for the day, and there was no excuse. On one occasion a poor fellow told the 'nurses' that he was dying, and he could arise no more; but he was compelled. He arose that morning and actually began his last walk across the hall.

"The physicians, steward, chaplain, etc., are gentlemanly and courteous. The matron and other ladies on the ladies side seemed kind and competent. But exactly what was their office work I was never able to understand. Almost everything was done by the attendants and matrons. It is from them proceed those tortures by which the patients are sometimes obliged to take their medicine or their food. I have seen both "administered," and know of nothing more horrible than those needless tortures. Attendants and nurses, to be fit for such positions, should be selected with the utmost care from among kind, intelligent, humane men and women, and paid a compensation for their services. If this is impossible, then those that are employed should be constantly under the eye of some one of the doctors.

"Surely no physician would stand by and permit such things as occur in bathing. An iron trough is filled with lukewarm water from the canal, and all the patients on the hall notified to prepare themselves for taking a bath before going to bed. The water is seldom or never changed from the time the first one goes in till the last one comes out. The most diseased are generally the first to be called. When a tolerably clean man was called to take his turn in the tub, and made some objections to the state of the water, the two attendants seized him and plunged him in head first, held him there until he was nearly drowned, and when at last they took him out, that horrible water was streaming from his mouth and nostrils. After a few days and nights of dwelling, eating and sleeping in the Asylum, I became much reduced in physical health. As I was preparing for bed in a narrow room with two other sufferers, if possible more insane than myself, I heard one of the attendants announce, in a loud voice, that it would be well enough to keep a watch at that door to see if there was going to be a job of 'carrying out' there about midnight. I knew I was the one alluded to, and coarse brutality waited at my prison door. But that night of blackest horrors slowly wore away, and the physicians said that I was better in the morning.

"It is one of the rules of that asylum to discourage as much as possible, the visits of anxious, kindly friends. Whole chapters might have been written upon the benefits frequent visits confer upon the insane. One little visit cured me. Months had elapsed. My mind was yet clouded. One day in the early spring I heard in the outer hall a voice that thrilled on the energies of my soul. I knew that my boy, a child of seven years, had come, and I felt that I would get well. I was at length permitted to meet him in the reception room, take him in my arms, and hear how he had found his way thither. After a few weeks, probation, I was discharged cured. Dr. A. of the asylum permitted me, when I went out, to take along one or two patients with me, to see if intercourse with relatives would do them as much good, as it had done me. One of those I took was a poor Scotchman, who thought he had broken the heart of his wife 'Maria,' and had beggard their two little girls. I took him for a few hours to a quiet farm-house in the country. He thought that if the wife and children could come and see him, he might get well. I wrote a letter to his wife without delay, and a few days after she came from many miles away, leading the two children. A grave and solemn consultation was held in the council-room. Custom, science, prestige and the rules of the institution gained an easy victory over humanity, affection, friendship and common sense. He was not allowed to see his wife and children. The three angels of deliverance were sent away with increased sorrow. When, a few days afterwards, I was leaving the asylum, I saw through the iron grating of one of the highest windows the ghastly face of the poor Scotchman, and heard him say, 'They sent them all away, and now I am for ever lost!'

"Such is the impression my experience has made upon me, that while I live, and while reason lasts, I propose to strive in an humble way for a much needed reform in the management of lunatic asylums. E. A. B.

"*Oxford, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1870.*"

[Written for the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

THE PRAIRIES.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

The solitude of Nature, here complete.
Here hath a voice above all mortal art.
The soul sinks backward to its calm retreat
At God's grand truth. All thoughts depart
That have an odor of unsanctity.
The heart takes morning freshness—it beats free—
It feels those thrills which solitude alone
Can give; not in the pendulous move
Of balanced fancies, but with all o'erthrown
That is not born of wonder. Let it prove
Its greatness now! A spirit whispers "Hold!
The wheels of empire here will roll and roll,
And generations after generations fold
Their crumbling arms with this uncrumbled mold!"

Death of a Miser.

A correspondent of the Abington (Ill.) *Democrat*, writing from Knoxville, relates the peculiar death of a miser residing in the latter place who was reputed worth $20,000. "He had a nephew," says the correspondent, "a very worthy young man, who was going out West to seek his fortune. A few days before he was ready to leave, he went to his old uncle to sell him some notes of hand which he held. The old miser would not touch them, but said, 'You have always been a good boy, only a little too extravagant; I will make you a little present before you leave.' He drew a check for five dollars, as supposed, but, owing to his bad eyesight and worse penmanship, it proved to be five hundred dollars. This unaccountable act of benevolence soon became noised about town, and, of course, soon came to the ears of the miser. He rushed to the bank, and, under much excitement, asked one of the bank officials what the amount of the check he had given his nephew was. 'Five hundred dollars,' said the clerk. 'What?' said the miser. 'Five hundred dollars,' said the clerk, producing the check. After reading and trembling in every muscle, he gave one long drawn sigh, and exclaimed, 'My God! I am a ruined man,' then sank down and died."

—The hotel of Ira Percival and the dry goods store of B. S. Johnson & Co., at Walton, Boon county, Kentucky, were burned on Tuesday night. A little daughter of Mr. Percival, a young girl living in the family, and a colored woman perished in the flames. Mrs. Percival was also seriously burned. The hotel was valued at $8,000; insurance $1,500. Johnson's loss amounted to $7,000; no insurance.

—Stephen Ballou, a young man residing in the vicinity of Quincy, Ill., was arrested in Chicago, yesterday, for the murder of James Golden, near Shreveport, La., some time since, when both were engaged in some sort of speculations. Ballou returned recently from Louisiana and married Golden's sister, since which time he has told many stories as to the whereabouts of Golden.

AT Naples on the 2d of December, after a heavy fall of rain in the night, a bitter cold northeast wind set in, and the 4th it was snowing heavily. Between the snow showers could be seen the promontory of Posilippo and the island of Capri, both covered with a whith mantle.

When the gentle poet, Cowper, spoke of the "cup that cheers but not inebriates," he alluded to Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, which was his favorite beverage.

RADICAL CURE Rupture Truss at Dr Keysers 167 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞FIRST GRAND SOIREE OF
Fort Duquesne Lodge,
No. 260, K. of P.,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, January 13th, 1871.
Tickets, $1. ja12:134

PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1871.
☞THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, of
TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock, payable MONDAY, 16th inst.
ja12:137 A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

☞WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital will be held at the HOSPITAL at Dixmont, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., for the election of Managers and other business. Trains leave Allegheny station at 10:10 and 11:40 A. M.
ja12:131 J. A. HARPER, Secretary.

☞INDEPENDENT TICKET—MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE FOR 1871.
PRESIDENT:
HENRY M. LONG.
VICE PRESIDENT:
JAMES COLLORD.
TREASURER:
W. J. RADCLIFFE.
SECRETARY:
GEO. I. WHITNEY.
DIRECTORS:
W. N. HOWARD.
LEWIS McINTOSH.
H. B. WARING.
R. C. ALBREE.
E. T. DRAVO.
AUDITORS:
RODMAN WISTER,
W. F. ROBB,
E. V. McCANDLESS.
Election, SATURDAY, January 14th, from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M. ja12

English Publications
FOR SALE BY
JAMES B. DODGE,
68 Fifth Avenue, 2d floor.

	Price.
The Roncrucians, their Rites and Mysteries. Illustrated	$5 00
The Tripartite Nature of Man. By the Rev. J. P. Heard	3 00
Bede's Ecclesiastical History of England. A New Translation	3 00
Geology and Revelation. Illustrated. By Gerald Molloy	4 50
Becker's Gallus, or Roman Scenes of the time of Agustus	3 05
Becker's Charicles. A Tale of Private Life Among the Ancient Greeks	3 50
Pompeii, its History, Buildings and Antiquities. Illustrated. Edited by Thomas H. Dyer, LL.D	7 50
Iron's Bampton Lectures for 1870—Christianity as Taught by St. Paul	6 25
Boyle Lectures for 1870—The Witness of Saint John to Christ	5 25
The Athanasian Creed and its Usage in the English Church	1 75
Walerstand's History of the Athanasian Creed	2 50
Discourses on The Divinity of Jesus Christ. By Frank Coulin, D.D	1 50
An Outline of The Holy Eastern Church	1 75
Newman's Essays on Miracles. 2d edition	3 00
A Dictionary of Terms of Art. With 500 Engravings	2 50
Sea Side Walks of a Naturalist. Illustrated	1 75
Cusack's Manual of Irish History	3 00

ja12:THF

ANDES
Insurance Co.,
OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Cash Capital, $1,000,000.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
December 31, 1870.
ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in City Banks	$136,931 83
United States Bonds, 10-40 and 5-20, (par value $182,100 00)	194,974 38
State, City and County Bonds, with accrued interest, (par value $100,964 60)	104,361 90
First Mortgages, Bonds, with accrued interest, (security $1,882,397 00)	639,603 02
December Fire and Marine Premiums in transit	75,000 00
Bills receivable (prime)	12,170 73
Call Loans on Railroad Bonds, ($10,000 00)	5,660 00
Balance due from Agents	26,556 97
Supplies, Office Furniture and Fixtures	7,588 18
Total Assets	$1,202,847 01
LIABILITIES.	
Losses in process of adjustment, (some since paid)	21,837 64
Net Assets	$1,181,009 37

Subscribed and sworn to.
S. S. D. THOMPSON, Agent,
Office, 64 FOURTH AVENUE.
ja12:126

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January 12, 1871.
NOTICE.—The assessments for the Grading and Paving with Nicholson Pavement FOURTH AVENUE, from Market to Wood street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, January 23d, 1871, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
ja12 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

RIVER AVENUE PROPERTY.—A well built and conveniently arranged dwelling house of hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, wash house, cellar, bath room and five chambers, gas and water fixtures, near Hand street bridge.
Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON,
ja11 56 Smithfield street.

500 BBLS. PURE WEST VA. OIL.
500 bbls Natural Lubricating Oil;
500 bbls Head-Light Oil, 150 degrees test. In store and for sale by PITTSBURGH OIL CO.,
no14 238 Penn street.

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—Two good GIRLS, a Cook and a Chambermaid. Apply at THE HOME, Duquesne Way, near the Hand street bridge. 1-12

WANTED—A SMALL ROOM in a public building in Pittsburgh or Allegheny City, with water handy. Address H. W. C., GAZETTE office. 1-12

WANTED—BOARDING.—A pleasant HOME wanted by a Student near the Parks, North avenue, or between there and Suspension Bridge, Allegheny. Address "Student," GAZETTE office. 1-12

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY who thoroughly understands housekeeping and especially cooking; must be without family incumbrances and be able to manage employees in a public institution. Wages to begin with $25 per month. For information, apply immediately to Mrs. WM. A. HERRON, 95 Penn street. 1-12

WANTED—BOARDING.—Two Single Gentlemen for a comfortable room and boarding. Mrs. H. C. PAVITT, 92 Beaver street, Allegheny city. References required. 1-11

WANTED—2 Good Boiler Makers. Steady employment and good wages. Address R. M. REED & CO., Steubenville, Ohio.

WANTED—BREAD BAKER.—Single man. German or Scotch preferred. References required as to character and qualifications. Wages $40 per month, with board and washing. Inquire of J. PORTERFIELD & CO., corner Market street and First avenue. ja10:j17

WANTED—HARDWARE SALESMAN—A first class Hardware Salesman, with an established Western trade wanted by NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO., ja1:11 Philadelphia.

WANTED—A TENANT for the room on the first floor Dispatch Building, from April next. Also, several other rooms to let. Apply to Mrs. J. HERON FOSTER, 202 South Avenue, Allegheny. 12-24-tf

WANTED—By the Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company, a CANVASSER to canvass from the home office. Apply to or address DANIEL SWOGER, General Agent of the Company, 10½ Sixth (late St. Clair) Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. del7:j5f

WANTED.—Girls for the city and country, to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair,) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES. $35,500 to invest, in large or small amounts, on city or country property. THOMAS K. PETTY, no15 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES. $30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest. CHARLES JEREMY, Real Estate Agent, 68 Grant street.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—One or Two very pleasant furnished rooms, second story, (front and rear,) Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. Address, with real name, "K." No. 38 Wood street. 1-11

TO-LET.—HOUSE.—House No. 28 Fifth street, opposite foot of Fifth avenue, containing 9 rooms water and gas. Enquire of ja11:11 JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickleyville.

TO-LET.—The Four Story Brick STORE, No. 74 Wood street. Enquire at 71 Market street, of HAYS & GETTY. 1-5

TO-LET—That fine New Warehouse, No. 72 Wood street, now occupied by the Germania Savings Bank. Enquire of W. H. HAYS, 18 Wood street. ja4:k74-WFM

TO-LET—Three Story Dwelling and Store Room, No. 21 Diamond street. Enquire at No. 18 Wood street. ja4:k74-WFM W. H. HAYS.

TO-LET.—The Store, No. 71 Wood STREET, between Fourth avenue and Diamond street, lately occupied by the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company. Inquire of CHARLES HAYS, No. 102 Liberty street. ja4:k82

TO LET.—A three story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with all the modern improvements in first class order, with stable attached, situated on the corner of Penn and Fifth street, (formerly Pitt.) Possession given April 1. For terms, &c., apply at HAYS & STEWART'S 102 Liberty street.
Also, store room on Ferry street, second door from Diamond street. Apply at above number. de30:k35-tf

TO-LET.
STORE ROOM, No. 73 BEAVER AVENUE, Allegheny, with privilege of entire building. Possession given immediately. Enquire on the premises of
de28 W. C. COOK.

TO-LET.
LARGE HALL.
The Large, well-lighted and handsomely furnished Hall of the
Fourth Ward Public School House
FOR RENT.
Very suitable for church services.
Apply to W. A. HERRON,
del0:j7-st Secretary School Board.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OFFER FOR RENT
OFFICES,
In Suits or Single Rooms, in their New Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The Building will be ready for occupancy and ready for occupancy on the first of April next.
de31:k46 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TURNIPS.—500 bushels Choice IOWA TURNIPS in store and for sale at a low figure by
1-11 McBANE & ANJER, 141 Water street.

FOR SALE.—A Dwelling House of eight rooms on Forty-third street, near Butler, now occupied by William Bailey. Possession April 1st. Will be sold low. Apply to JOHN W. RIDDELL, Attorney at Law,
ja10:j47THS 114 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.
1 large 2 horse SPRING WAGON.
1 light 1 horse SPRING WAGON.
1 light 1 horse CART.
1 FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALE.
Lot of EMPTY BARRELS, by
JOHN DYER.
ja6 Mary's Court, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—No. 5 Burke & Barnes' SAFE. One Oak Writing Desk; One Vat, holding six barrels, One Stove. Inquire at 36 MARKET STREET. 12-31:tf

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds, constantly on hand.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.
JAMES HILL & CO.,
Corner Marion Avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE.
EXTRA No. 1 and No. 2 LARD OIL.
LUBRICATING OILS, Etc.
Also, PRIME FAMILY LARD, in tierces, barrels and buckets, at lowest rates.
JAS. DALZELL & SON,
oc14:h19 68 and 70 Water street.

FOR SALE.—COAL WORKS.—700 Acres, Railroad, Houses, Pit Wagons, Mules, Tools, Boats and Fixtures in running order. Low for cash or trade for property, or will lease the same; situated on the Ohio river. Other property of all kinds in the city. 20 acres with improvements, 16 miles on the Central Railroad; also, property in Sharpsburg and in the city and East Enquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
de16 110 Grant St., opposite the Cathedral.

FOR SALE—SMALL COUNTRY SEAT.—Situated one mile from Port Perry. Contains three acres of rich garden land, filled with fruit of the best varieties, all bearing; 300 grape vines; one of the best springs of water at the door. The improvements are a neat 2 Story Dwelling, with 4 rooms, nearly new; also a Tenant House, with 3 rooms, Stable and other outbuildings. This property is offered at a very low figure, as the owner is moving south. Apply to
se22 B. McLAIN & CO., No. 106 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.
ON 44th STREET.—Two Handsome Brick Dwellings of 7 and 8 rooms respectively. Lots 48 by 100 and 26 by 127.
ON 43d STREET.—One very fine two story Brick Dwelling of 9 rooms. Lot 24 by 127.
ON BUTLER STREET.—One Handsome Brick Dwelling of 7 rooms and finished attic. Lot 20 by 100.
ON 45th STREET.—Two very fine lots 20 and 24 by 100.
ON 44th STREET.—An elegant Lot 46 by 100.
Farms, Houses, Lots of all descriptions, and Money in sums of $500 to $5,000, may be had of
T. R. HILL & SON,
no5 Cor. Penn and 33d street.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of B. WOLFF, JR., & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in the settlements of the business.
B. WOLFF, JR.
A. H. LANE.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31st, 1870.

Having disposed of my interest in the above firm to Messrs. LANE BROTHERS, I would most cheerfully recommend them to the confidence and patronage of the customers and friends of the late firm.
B. WOLFF, JR.

LANE BROTHERS,
(Successors to B. WOLFF, JR., & CO.,)
Importers and Dealers
IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
COR. LIBERTY AND SIXTH (St. Clair) STS.
ja10:130 PITTSBURGH.

COPARTNERSHIP.
WAGNER, LEECH & CO., Pittsburgh.
McHENRY, LEECH & CO., Philadelphia.
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.
We have this day formed a copartnership as Brokers and Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its products. Warehouses, Delaware river, Philadelphia.
A. R. McHENRY, Sr., Philadelphia.
RICHARD T. LEECH, Pittsburgh.
I. WAGNER, Pittsburgh.
ja10:110

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1871.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111@111¼.

THE Memphis *Appeal* calls President Grant, "the great Upas tree." To have made the synonym perfect the fruit of the tree should have been dead traitors.

IN the contested election case arising in the Fourth District, Tennessee, the Committee on Elections made a report declaring Tillman, the sitting member, entitled to a seat.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR informs Colleges who have heretofore had Military Professors detailed from active service, that they are free to choose from a large number of retired officers and need not abandon their course of military instructions, in case the law under which officers were detailed should be repealed.

ANDREW JOHNSON has arrived at the conclusion (he says) that this country has gone to the devil. Andrew labors under a slight mistake in this as he does in many of his deductions while sitting in his shirt sleeves in his grocery store. This country has no more sympathy for him than it has shown for the past two years, and he need not flatter himself that he has got it under his rule.

THE following complimentary notice we take from the New York *Tribune* of the 10th inst.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, in entering upon its 86th year, reaffirms its adherence to the doctrines of protection, of which it has for a long period been a steady and unflinching campion. Not many American papers can boast so long an existence as that of *The Gazette*, and few are more worthy of public support and confidence.

THE case of Cadet Smith moves very slowly along, but the impression is gaining ground that he has been imposed on day after day, and that the present charges are nothing but a conspiracy to get him out of West Point. The Court is at all events showing him every favor, and allowing him a latitude in his questions, that indicates a determination to thoroughly investigate the whole affair.

THE JENCKES CIVIL SERVICE bill, has been modified by its mover, so as to meet the recommendations in the President's Message. We expect that all those journals that have been so persistent in their abuse of the President in declaring that he was an opponent of civil service reform, will now turn on Mr. Jenckes and charge him with complicity in the Presidental attempt to destroy the good effects of his own bill.

THE REPUBLICAN INSURRECTION in Granada, although reported to be an unimportant movement, has, at the present time, a significance that renders it important, even although it may be confined to a very few. If it is able to assume even for a very short time the appearance of a determined effort, men will flock to the Republican standard from all quarters. Any movement of that kind made at present, is very far from being unimportant in Spain.

IN THE REPORT and bill prepared by Judge Mercur of the House Judiciary Committee relating to a new Congressional apportionment, it is proposed that from and after the third day of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 280 members. Pennsylvania is to have 26 members and New York 32. A provision in the bill gives to any new States hereafter admitted into the Union, Representatives to be added to the number of 280 limited in the bill.

JNO. BARTON, Esq., who was an active and distinguished member of the Common branch of City Councils of 1869 and 1870, was made the recipient of a set of solid silver ware on Tuesday evening last, by his ex-fellow members, constituents and friends. Few gentlemen in our municipal legislature have made as good a record as Mr. Barton, and we note with pleasure, this formal acknowledgement of his able services, and the recognition of his fidelity to the best interests of the people.

BISMARCK has, for the first time which we can recall, receded from the position he had asserted he would occupy. He most emphatically declined to tender any apology to England for sinking the English vessels on the Seine, but at the same time offered to pay for the loss. By a telegram, dated January 8th, addressed to Count Bernstoff, Bismarck requests that Lord Granville be informed that "we sincerely regret that our troops, to arrest imminent danger, were obliged to seize the British ships." He further states that if excesses were committed the guilty shall be called to an account.

WE ARE GRATIFIED to be able to announce the election of Mr. Mackey to the office of State Treasurer. He is an able man, a sound financier of great administrative ability, and we are as willing to place the funds of the State in his possession as in the keeping of any one whose name has been mentioned in connection with the office. He will make, as he has already made, a faithful, zealous and efficient officer, and the Legislature did wisely in selecting him. He carried the whole Republican vote, receiving 70 to 60 cast for Mr. Barr the Democratic candidate. We are pleased at the unity displayed by the Republican members, who have supported in a body the caucus nominee, and believe that it is another finger pointing to entire harmony in the party for the year 1872.

THE HARMONIZING of both wings of the Republican party in Missouri is scarcely any longer a matter of doubt or uncertainty. The Republicans are consolidating on Judge Warder making the defeat of Blair almost certain. The Democrats have become seriously alarmed, and will make no caucus nomination but will bring forward at the election two other candidates besides Blair. This unity of sentiment on the part of Republicans will be hailed with delight everywhere, as a significant fact for the future. Not only in Missouri, but in many other States of the Union, Republican dissensions are rapidly dying away, and harmony urged. The struggle of 1872 is before the Republican party, and from all the indications, it is determined to meet it as a unit and once again to achieve a victory. The Democratic party on the other hand is daily becoming more discordant.

IT seems to be rather a curious feature arising from the late contract for the great painting by Rothermel, that actually no provision has been made for its reception at the Capital. As it now stands, it is a huge elephant, and our Legislature does not really appear to know what is to be done with it. A committe, however will be appointed, whose duty it will be to find some eligible place. The nature of that selection will no doubt depend very much on the fact of the feelings of the committee who may happen to have charge of the painting, but we shall not be in the least surprised if Philadelphia is selected. It has been through some gross miscalculation, misunderstanding or error, that so many years have been permitted to slip by, during which time our Legislature must have known all about the picture that nothing has been done to find some suitable place for it in Harrisburg, where it was intended to be, and where it ought to be. There may, however, have been good reasons for the failure in this respect, particularly if Philadelphia was desirous of having the painting remain in that city.

SOUTH CAROLINA must needs come forward and offer her bid against general amnesty. Seemingly little disposed to allow Georgia and North Carolina to pluck such a rose from her chaplet she has evidently made up her mind by one positive act to satisfy our government that her people are not ready to "accept the situation." A few days since six negroes were lodged in jail charged with murdering a white drayman. A mob took them from their place of confinement and hung them. Circumstances of this nature are not at all rare in the South, but there are facts connected with this one case, that change it a little from the usual routine of negro murder. These colored men were militiamen, and there is no doubt whatever but that this added to the fury of the mob. Negro militia were more than the proud stomachs of these South Carolina white men could stand. The truth is, every day of our lives, gross, wanton and unprovoked murders of men supposed to be Republicans, occur through the Southern States. So far from the numbers decreasing, they are on the increase, and it seems as though the Southern people were positively determined that no favorable action should be taken by the government. We have not our way in this matter, but if we had, South Carolina should answer for this cold-blooded assassination of six men, who from every appearance were condemned by lynch law to die, for no other reason than that they were negros and belonged to the State militia.

THE SENATE resolution relative to San Domingo was returned from the House, with the amendment providing that nothing contained therein shall be held understood or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexation. Mr. Morton moved that the Senate concur. This motion ought to set at rest any further debate on the subject. It entirely frees Congress from any pledge of favoring the policy, while it most emphatically refuses to shadow even the outline of being desirous of annexation. There is really no further excuse left for the opponents of the bill, because it is right and proper that a Committee of Investigation should be appointed, and that the people of the United States should learn from their report all the facts connected with the subject. Mr. Sumner, however, undertakes once more to raise a spirit of opposition and flourishes an address of Cabral to the citizens against Baez. We do not really see what this has to do with the subject at all. If the Committee is appointed and visit San Domingo, they can learn for themselves all about the condition of the people, and will be able to ascertain how much truth there is in the address of Cabral to his few followers. Mr. Sumner is not moved by the right spirit. If there is war and rebellion on the Island, our people will most unquestionably object to measures that are calculated to embroil us in the strife. But it is not by such acts as Mr. Sumner seems disposed daily to push into view that we are to be instructed. Let the Senate pass the bill as amended, let the committee be appointed and make the investigation, and the people will at all events have rest, even if Mr. Sumner should be personally disappointed that he has not been able to dictate terms to the President and to Congress.

JOHN COVODE.

We regret to be compelled to announce the death of the Hon. JOHN COVODE, who died at the United States Hotel, Harrisburg, on Wednesday morning at four o'clock.

Mr. Covode, son of Jacob Covode, was born about the year 1807, near Fairfield, Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county, where he has resided all his life. He was possessed of a very limited education, and owes all his success to his indomitable energy and perseverance. About the year 1828 he established a woolen mill on his estate, and the little village that has clustered around his factory was called and is now known by his name—Covodeville. He has been a life long member of the Presbyterian church, and amid all his political strife and labors clung with even zealous daily family devotion to his belief.

His first considerable advance in worldly prosperity, resulted from some years of active pursuit of the forwarding business on the canals and railways of this State. Our older citizens will remember Thomas Graham, Mr. Covode's partner in that business, who conducted the affairs of the firm for several years in this city.

Mr. Covode was an active, energetic and influential Whig and Republican, and has represented his district for the past ten years in Congress. Almost from the hour he entered into active political life, he became prominent, and despite his limited education his great force of character placed him as Chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. His efforts in that committee gave to him a popularity among the friends of the Government that did not leave him to the hour of his death. For the past year or two he has been Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and it has been claimed that through his untiring energy it was, that Governor Geary was elected the last time.

Mr. Covode was of Quaker descent. His house was the home of hospitality, and he never discriminated in this respect between his friends and political foes. All were his guests and his hospitality was shared by men of every political school.

Mr. Covode leaves a large family, but while generous, he never was lavish, and those he leaves behind are in easy circumstances. His death will be a shock to the nation, for East, West, North and South, there were few men in the Union that did not know of and, either earnestly admire or heartily dislike him. His force of character was too strong not to surround him with foes as well as friends, though as a rule, those who favored the government will feel deeply grieved over the death of John Covode.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Republican members of our State Legislature have no less a work before them than the unity of the Republican party throughout the State. Notwithstanding the fact that Democracy has a majority of one in the Senate, that one is perfectly powerless to divert, in the slightest degree, the responsibility that will attach to each and every individual Republican member, for the course he may pursue. In every State in the Union, Republicans are earnestly working to harmonize all the local dissensions that have occurred during the "off year," and in Pennsylvania there will not be the slightest difficulty of presenting an unbroken front in 1872, if the Republican members of our State Legislature will but faithfully and fearlessly carry out the resolutions of the convention that placed them in nomination. The eyes of all our citizens are now turned to them, and with them rests the unity of the Republican party in 1872.

We earnestly urge the sacrifice of all selfish individual measures, calculated as they always are, to arouse strife and dissension. There are many very excellent men, who have more than once attempted, to strike in upon the natural current of politics, in order to divert it from its course sufficiently to take in their little schemes and plans. The object intended may be good and beneficial, but it is never so—but always injurious. There is also another class seeking popularity. It may be too harsh a sentence to term them Demagogues, but it is in reality and truth all they are, and nine-tenths of them are fully aware of the fact.

In the late Republican caucus for State Treasurer, there was a movement ill timed, out of place, and one that savored very strongly of Demogogism. We speak of it openly and without reserve, because we regard the future of Republicanism in this State, so far as unity is concerned, to be in the hands of our State Legislature, and we deprecate and condemn any and every act let it come from whom it may, that carries with it an evident intent to seek self-popularity at the expense of Republican unity.

After every effort had been made by the opponents of Mr. Mackey to defeat his nomination, after violent endeavors to keep sufficient members from the caucus, who would not be bound thereby, and who could thus throw their weight so that a Democrat could be elected, had failed, after it was well known that seven-eighths of the Republican members were in favor of Mr. Mackey, a Senator, in caucus, offered a resolution for the withdrawal of all candidates who had heretofore been prominent. He stated as a reason for offering such a resolution that by acting in accordance with it they would be "offering a patriotic sacrifice on the altar of their country." We have very frequently seen mole hills earnestly urged to become mountains, and we have heard of the terrible throes of mighty rocks delivered of a tiny mouse, but we have never before seen or heard anything so positively ludicrous as this abortive attempt to get a reputation, for "patriotic sacrifice on the altar of country" so cheaply.

It is to these efforts we take exceptions whether it be Demagogism or not, Efforts that cannot fail to mislead some few persons, and thus keep alive what dissensions may exist, without any good reason for so doing. We urge unity among all the Republican members; a determination to harmonize the party and to adjust all difficulties; a thorough and complete recognition of the pledges either actually or impliedly given at the late election; active energy in the discharge of those duties; and finally the uncompromising and instant condemnation on the part of any member who legislates for pecuniary self-interest. A bold, straight forward honest course will effect complete harmony, while timidity and hesitation, can but react on the party unfavorably.

THE DUTY OF THE STATE.

The Common School system is considered to be a necessity of our Republican institutions; every man being a part of the great whole which enacts the laws, which governs and which obeys. The necessity of universal education is thus made apparent, and the only point open for consideration is, What should constitute the amount and quality of knowledge which the State ought to provide? There are many branches of learning that are of no special value in the education of a good citizen, however desirable they may be to the intellectual man; and the State is not bound to furnish instruction in those higher and more recondite parts of learning. What it needs and what it ought to demand compulsorily is, that *every* child of sufficient age should be taught the ordinary branches of a good education, including also those which have a direct influence upon the health, such as music and calisthenics. Afterwards those who desire to drink deeper can avail themselves of one or other of the numerous seats of learning which are thrown invitingly open to the seekers after knowledge, by the payment of a moderate sum of money.

It might be shown that it is for the best interests of the pupil himself that not too lavish a supply of education be provided for him at the public charge. That which costs him nothing he is apt to think is worth nothing; and that only when considerable exertion is required to obtain it, is he really made the greater man by its acquisition But without pursuing this idea, we reiterate that the State is only bound to provide a good education in the ordinary branches. And further, this ought to be strictly an *English* education, because it is the language of the country and because in it the laws are written and all official business is transacted. But there are other reasons. The policy of this country has always been to encourage the immigration of people from every land, regardless of their native language, confident that in the second generation they would entirely assimilate with the American mass, in language as in all things else. But if we supply teachers at the public expense to instruct the children of these immigrants in the language of their parents, instead of rapidly assimilating the foreign element, we actually repel it. We help to keep foreigners apart from us, and encourage them to calculate their numbers with the view of operating unitedly against us in various ways, not the least mischievous of which is the elections.

Experience in other countries has abundantly proved that diversity of language is more powerful to perpetuate divisions among the people than anything else. The most antagonistic views may be held in religion, for example, while yet they mingle socially, and the peace remains undisturbed; but let language divide them, and they are ready to fight at any moment; or if they do not fight, at least they remain estranged.

Our policy should be to instruct all in English, but none in any other language. Our safety depends upon it. But some men may say that an exception ought to be made in favor of the German language, because the people of that race are proving themselves superior to the rest of Europe. While we view with the greatest complacency the grandeur of the German position, and feel that their opponents have but met the fate they so well merited, for the ages of agony they compelled Europe to suffer, through the insolence of their power and ambition; yet would we for that very reason protest all the stronger against any favor to the German language.

The victories in Europe have actually caused many editors of German papers in this country (although they are themselves American citizens) to turn up their noses at our statesmanship, and to speak disrespectfully of our most honored men. While this arrogance may be accounted for through their foreign nativity combined with ignorance of our language and institutions, we ought to take all the more care to wean off their children from those foreign loves and prejudices, by teaching them to *think in English*. Why, everything depends upon what language we do our thinking in. We all remember what a lack of patriotism was shown in our late war by the people about Gettysburg, and generally by the inhabitants of the counties of Adams, Dauphin, Cumberland, York, &c. These counties are largely made up of people of German descent, who have never been properly amalgamated with the body politic, by English instruction. After the lapse of several generations they still retain a foreign accent in their speech, and have but small knowledge of our American language.

Let us take warning, and confine our common school instruction to our own language. The fact of there being a large German population hereabouts makes this necessity all the greater. Let the principle be engrafted in our State law, so that the small politician may be unable to reach it, and let us view it as one of the pillars of our political safety.

To sum up; the public should not be compelled to pay for instruction of a higher grade than such as will fit the pupils for intelligent citizenship. The English language should alone be taught at the public expense, from motives of patriotism. And, lastly, all of the people should be taught to do their thinking in our own language. A. F. M.

AS A HARDWARE merchant of New York was showing some broadaxes to a customer, he dropped one of them, which fell on the customer's toes and cut two of them from the left foot. A surgeon was speedily called, and the wounds were attended to; but the customer has sued the hardware merchant, laying his damages at ten thousand dollars, and an interesting trial is anticipated by the lawyers.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

WOOL.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writing from Washington county, Pennsylvania, says: Our county but a few years ago was among the foremost wool-growing portions of this State. Our flocks are still retained, though in decreased numbers. Farmers do not discuss sheep with the animation that they did when fine wool was selling at $1 and upwards, and that in gold. Grain-raising was then limited to the bare wants of the farm, and indeed many farmers depended on the West for much of their flour, and in some cases their grain—oats and corn—and found more profit in keeping their farms to grass, pastured by their flocks. But farming is again in vogue, and our crops have been good. Our fields that have been grazed over for years, when broken up, return bountiful harvests. It was, however, unwillingly and with much reluctance that most farmers made the face about, from sheep to other farm pursuits. Most are still holding to their choicest sheep, and will tack about to their old employment just so soon as sheep-raising will prove remunerative. Beyond a small trade done in fat sheep there is nothing worthy of note. The attention has chiefly been turned to grain-raising and the feeding of hogs. Our county, this fall, has been almost literally flooded with fatted hogs. Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Wheeling are the markets shipped to from here. Collected at $6 per hundred, and declining. There has been a metamorphosis of the hog breed in this county going on for the last year or two, which is encouraging to observe. The Old Monitor breed, built for getting through cracks and around corners with alacrity, with bristles always on end, and locomotion that was speedy and always a *sure go*, are being superseded by the superior breeds of Chester, Berkshire, China, Poland, Suffolk, &c. Farmers are also beginning to make a somewhat vigorous move in the direction of cattle raising, which is accelerated somewhat by the late come-down in hogs.

Our hay crop may be rated as over abundant and of excellent quality, as the harvest was dry and the fall one of unsurpassed beauty, and consequently the unhoused hay was not damaged in the stack. A winter has never set in with us with the fall work so fully completed, and our garners and mows so well tilled for the maintenance of our herds as this. And though the year of 1870 has not been one of the liveliest and most active prosperity, yet to us of this county it has been one of quiet, comfort and plenty.

WEEVILS AND OTHER BARN INSECTS.

A writer gives the following method for destroying weevils and other barn insects, which he has thoroughly tested by experience, and has the merit of being very cheap and convenient:

"It is simply to sweep and clean out the granary, and then wash it all over on the inside with strong pickle of common salt. This drives out all sorts of insects and worms, penetrates the timbers of the barn, and kills the worms which are so apt to get in them and cut them—and preserves the timbers in a wonderful manner. After this process is repeated for several times the timbers of the barn become saturated with the salt, and will not decay for one hundred years. The pickle should be carried up and thrown upon the joist and sides of the barn, until the whole is thoroughly wet."

An old Maryland farmer, some years ago, wrote as follows:

"The weevil fly deposits its egg in the grain in its green and tender state. If the wheat is threshed soon after harvest and thrown into bulk, it undergoes a heat which destroyes the egg, and it sustains no injury; but if it remains long in the shock or stalk; the weevil hatches and makes its way out of the grain to its great injury, both in weight and quality One degree to the north of us, this pernicious insect is but little known. Here I have sometimes marked its absence for several years; but after a mild winter they generally appear. In the more southern States, I believe they are never absent. The black weevil haunts our graneries where they are generated. Some years ago I suffered much injury from them, but now have an effectual defence. When my graneries are clear of grain, place powdered brimstone in an earthen pan, which, for safety, I put on the floor in a bed of sand, closing the windows, and firing it—the smoke either destroys or drives them off."—*Maryland Farmer.*

PAINTS FOR FARM BUILDING.

The following is from the Ordnance Manual of the United States Army:

Brainard's Paint.—Dissolve 10 lbs. of shellac in 10 gallons of boiling water, adding 30 ounces of saleratus. Mix this solution with an equal quantity of paint prepared in the usual manner. The paint is economical and durable.

I have tried on my stable (on undressed boards), and the action of the weather is as yet, after a year, but slightly perceptible.

Yellow Wash for Buildings.—Dissolve 1 lb. of copperas in 8 gallons of water; let it stand 24 hours, stirring it two or three times from the bottom; use this for slaking the lime and thinning it to the consistency of ordinary whitewash. Add hydraulic cement equal in quantity to the lime used, and of clean sand ½ gallon to 15 gallons of wash. Stir it frequently to prevent the sand from settling.

The walls should first be well cleaned of dust and thoroughly wet from the nose of a watering-pot, and the wash applied (in the usual way) immediately after, beginning at the top, laying on the coat horizontally and finishing it vertically.

Before leaving the work at any time, finish the course to a joint in the wall, to prevent making a mark in the color where the two courses join. This wash has been known to last fifteen years without requiring renewal.

For a gray or stone color, add lamp black previously deadened with whiskey.

HORSE GEARS.

There is a great deal in gearing a horse or mule so as to enable the animal to work easy, and use a certain amount of power, with comparatively small animal force. Much depends on long or short leverage. The draft may be too high or too low; the one will draw too heavy on the top of the neck, the other will choke the animal. The collar may be too large or too small, either of which will cause sore shoulders. A tender-mouthed horse should have a large smooth bit, and not be reined up too tight, or the mouth will become so sore as to lose its sensitiveness to a gentle draw of the rein. Every part of the harness should be as complete a fit as a dandy's coat, touching everywhere and pinching nowhere.

The harness should be kept clean and soft. There are several preparations made and sold for this purpose, but the misfortune is, they are too little used. The money paid for, and labor spent in using, are not spent in vain. When the harness gets wet, as it sometimes will, by being caught out in the rain, straighten it out to dry before it is hung up, or it will curl out of shape. It should be put through a greasing and handling before using again. Examine the face of the collar every time it is used before putting on—see that it is clean and smooth.

TO KEEP POTATOES UNTIL SPRING.

Farmers frequently feed their small potatoes to fattening pigs in the fall. It would be much better to keep them until spring, and then cook them, mix them with a little meal and feed them to suckling sows and young pigs. In the spring before the clover is ready to turn into, we are generally short of succulent food, whereas in the autumn we have apples, pumpkins, cabbage leaves, and a variety of vegetables that will not keep until spring. The value of potatoes as food for stock does not lie so much in the mere nutriment they contain, as in their giving tone to the stomach; and they will prove much more useful when fed out to young pigs and breeding sows in the spring as is usual then when fed to fattening pigs in the fall.

HOW TO KEEP AWAY FLIES

In Belgium, according to the *Food Journal*, the butchers use laurel oil on the door-posts and window frames, for the purpose of keeping away flies, with great success. So simple a contrivance would be useful to every housekeeper. The emanation from minced laurel leaves is rapidly fatal to all small insects.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* says: "I have seen several articles on ringing bulls lately. Allow me to give my mode: I open the ring and close it in the bull's nose, where I wish the hole, pressing it together so it will remain without holding; then place a block of wood against the ring on one side, and strike with a small mallet on the opposite side; it will punch the hole and close the ring ready for the screw at the same time. I have put in several in this way and never had any difficulty.

WARTS and tumors on horses and other animals may be speedily removed by binding on a folded cloth well saturated with the ley from hickory ashes. Keep them moist a few days, and they will disappear. Ashes, say one part to five of corn meal, wet and bound on as a poultice, will destroy and heal the wound.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown *Telegraph*, who lost sixty chickens by gapes last year, now says that fresh water daily, with a lump of brimstone kept in it, will be found a certain preventive.

Narrow Gauge Railways.

About a year ago Mr. Robert Fairlie visited Russia to lay information before the Russian Minister of Public Works in regard to the advantages of narrow gauge railways. His representations of their utility were considered so important that an imperial commission, headed by Count Alexis Robinsky, was soon sent to England, and put the question of superiority over the broad gauge to the test, in company with commissions from France, India and other countries, on the Festiniog Railway. The commission returned to Russia, reported favorably, and in April a railway of fifty versts, and on the new principle, was ordered to be constructed by the imperial government. The report, signed by commissioners from various nationalities, shows that Mr. Fairlie's plan succeeded even beyond expectation.

The Lungs and the Life.

The importance of the lungs to health of the human body are too well known to need much discoursing about. Every man knows when he gets a cough that unless it is cured it will fasten on the lungs and destroy life. What thousands of coughs and incipient consumptions could be cured by a timely resort to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which not only heals the ulcers in the lungs but at the same time purifies and enriches the blood, and opens the obstructions which hinder the free action of the lungs! No better medicine for coughs and consumption is made by Dr. Keyser, of 167 Liberty street Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

FOR GENUINE ENGLISH and SCOTCH ALES

Robert Youngens, Muir & Sons, Bass & Co.'s, Alsop's Guinness Stout, warranted the genuine imported in bottles. No adulterations. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

N. B.—As there is so many spurious articles and so many persons bottling Domestic Ales and selling them for imported, we warn the public to be careful in purchasing.

Remember the genuine article will be found at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth street.

DEFENSIVE MEDICATION.

Investigation is as necessary for the protection of the human body against disease when unhealthy influences are abroad, as iron armor and granite casements are for the protection of ships and fortresses when assailed by shot and shell. Hence, it is desirable, when those potent enemies of vitality, damp and cold, pervade the air we breathe, to put the best possible condition to encounter them. The stomach is the organ by which every other organ is nourished and sustained, and therefore upon its vigorous and regular action depends, in a great measure, the capacity of the system to resist the assaults of the invisible enemies of health and life, by which, at this inclement season it is surrounded. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable tonic and regulating medicine for all seasons, is never more needed than in winter, when the torpifying influence of a chilly atmosphere affects all the vital functions, and renders the body extremely susceptible. By toning the digestive organs and the liver, and the bowels with this unequalled vegetable specific, a physical condition is obtained which seems to be proof against all variations of temperature, and that is inimical in the air of winter. Defensive medication is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES
FOR
Seasonable Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 8½c., All Linen Towels, Turkey Red Border.
At 18¾c., Fine Damask Towels, Turkey Red Border.
At 6¼c., Straw Ticking.
At 18¾c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 25c., Yard wide Feather Ticking—extra good.
At 12½c., Linen Huckaback Toweling.
At 12½c., extra good article Canton Flannel.
At 12½c., Heavy Domestic Gingham.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicos an extra good bargain.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicos, some of the best.
At 10c., Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslin, a decided bargain.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 37½c., Ladies' Gored Jean Skirts.
At 87½c., Ladies' Boulevards Skirts, rich Figured borders.

IRISH LINENS,
Shirt Fronts,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

HORNE & CO.,
Grand Clearance Sale,
Will be continued for a few days longer, as their new rooms, Library Building, is not quite ready for occupancy.
In the meantime, customers should call and secure some of the greatest bargains we have as yet offered in
White Goods,
Embroideries,
Underwear,
Gents' White and Percale Shirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Boulevarde Skirts,
Woolen Goods,
Scarfs, Hoods,
Mitts and Sacks,
Hats, Bonnets, and
Millinery Goods,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fancy Goods and Small Wares.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
ja5

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Freehold Bank
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
DECEMBER 31, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Due Depositors	[illegible]
Due Dividends	[illegible]
Due Discounts	[illegible]
	$250,123 14

ASSETS.

Mortgages, first liens	$133,985 00
Real Estate	[illegible]
Office Furniture	[illegible]
Cash on hand and in Banks	110,736 40
	$250,123 14

FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1871.

This is to certify that the undersigned committee have examined the cash on hand, and the mortgages, and audited the accounts, and find the statement of December 31, 1870, to be correct.

CHARLES E. SPEER,
C. L. MAGEE,
JOHN PAUL,
Auditing Committee.
ja7:110

SKATES!
SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate. just the article for a nice Christmas or New Year's present. The above Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
de24 136 WOOD STREET.

W. P. HUNKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS,
And dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDY and SUGAR TOYS, NUTS, CIGARS, and
Prize Packages.
Nos. 222 and 224 LIBERTY STREET,
Corner Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FERN CASES, &c.
For sale by J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
de31 Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship.
☞ All orders by mail promptly filled. de28:g9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
New Velveteens,
New Black Silks,
Black Thibet Shawls,
Fancy Striped Shawls,
Fancy Felt Skirts,
White and Gray Blankets,
Heavy Coverlets,
Calico Comforts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Cassimeres, Jeans,
Waterproof Cloths,
Chinchilla Cloakings,
Flannels of all kinds,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WINTER
DRESS GOODS,
AT
Low Prices!
THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF
Shawls,
Merinos,
Dress Goods,
Cloaking Cloths
and Suits.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
de30 21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Lubin's French Extracts,
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps,
Squire's Glycerine Soap,
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy and Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma.
With other CHOICE GOODS all of my own personal selection and importation.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Peter Squire's London Medicinal Extracts and Chemicals.
no15-TTHS

RICHARD E. BREED.........JOHN J. HENDERSON
R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.

S. McClean & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Personal and prompt attention given to everything in the business. Collections made. Certificates issued, and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Advances made on Government Securities at liberal rates. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, &c., &c. All local or other Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper, &c., bought and sold at the usual rates of Commission.
N. B.—We are the General Agents of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers and Fiscal Agents, at Pittsburgh, and about twenty surrounding counties, for the negotiation of the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroads. We are now receiving applications and making appointments of Sub-Agencies, including Banks, Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, prominent Merchants, Manufacturers, Capitalists, etc., to aid in this worthy enterprise. We believe this bond to be the best security offered in the market to investors since the Government was a borrower.
ja9:TTH

LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 128 Second Avenue,
(Near Smithfield street,)
de3:j2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MULES AND HORSES
FOR SALE.
15 heavy KENTUCKY DRAFT MULES.
15 ROOM and ENTRY PIT MULES.
5 heavy DRAFT HORSES.
5 Light DRIVING HORSES.
For sale by
S. B. SMITH.
38 Corry street.
de30:56 Allegheny city.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
se13:d49-TTHS

EDWARD HERLINE.........EDWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 931 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 30 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
☞ Special attention given to Checks, Drafts [illegible] Lithography.

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,
TIN ROOFERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Brackets, Ventilators, &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Roofing, Cornice work Tin, Copper or Sheet Iron work. No. 35 Ohio St., Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific
RAILROAD CO.
SECURED BY
First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.
With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.
GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.
PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:
1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.
2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.
While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon the great national improvement.
THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales are used in purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.
PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security that:
United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.
Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax*. $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say $62.00. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold, $80.30. Here is a difference in *annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.
THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.
RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable, at 1-10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.
BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principle and interest, at any of the principal centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.
HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.
Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan. For sale by
JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Wood street.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK, 151 Smithfield street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK, 59 Fourth avenue.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers, 61 Fourth avenue,
GENERAL AGENTS.
ja7:136-TTHS

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE ST. near Court House, Pittsburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. M. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.

SILVER WHITE
PRICE 25 CTS.
Prepared by
SAM'L M. MILLER
NEWYORK
Brilliancy
AND POLISH
ATTAINED BY USING
Silver White,
FOR SALE BY
John Stevenson's Sons & Co.,
93 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh.

T. T. T.
Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. ja25:TTHS

LACE LEATHER.
PAGE'S PATENT, IN SIDES;
Also, BABCOCK'S PATENT METAL TIPPED cut already for use, at
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
del 26 and 28 Sixth street.

1871.—REDUCED PRICES.—Housekeepers who are laying in their supplies for the New Year, are invited to examine a large and fresh stock of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, and Fancy Groceries, at prices to correspond with the new tariff.
CANNED GOODS in great variety, wholesale and retail, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
ja5 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja[illegible] 146 Grant street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
JUST OPENED!
Ottomans, Hassocks,
Rugs, Mats,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
FULL LINES OF
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Druggets, Mattings, &c.,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Oliver McClintock
& Company,
de12 23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
ALL QUALITIES,
LOW PRICES.
We call the attention of the Trade to our NEW STOCK, the largest we have offered at this season of the year. Our assortment of
Tapestry and Body Brussels
AND
Druggets and Drugget Squares
Cannot be excelled by any in the market
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
no29 d&F

OUR NEW
WINTER STOCK
OF
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
WALNUT AND BRASS CORNICES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Is now open and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our goods and prices with the stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the eastern cities.
M'Farland & Collins
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.
no29 Next to U. S. Custom House, second floor.

NEW CARPETS,
The very latest Fall Styles.
Woven Druggets,
Bordered Squares, &c
M'CALLUM BROS
51 Fifth Avenue
no29 (Above Wood Street.)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
City Standard Time.
96 FEDERAL ST.
Mc FADDEN'S.
GENTS' WATCHES.
ALL MAKES, GRADES AND STYLES IN GOLD AND SILVER. WATCHES REPAIRED. CLOCKS, ETC.
LADIES' WATCHES.
A SPECIALTY. FROM $25 UPWARD. THE FINEST OPERA, LEONTINE, GUARD, NECK AND VEST CHAINS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE.
ALLEGHENY. 96
Thos. M'Fadden, Jr.

BAILEY & CO.,
12th and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA
BRIDAL SILVER,
French Bronzes,
FINE WATCHES,
Mantel Sets.
A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FINE WATCHES and CHAINS, for Ladies and Gents, at
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.
Fine Howard and American Watches of all kinds in Gold and Silver Cases.
The best Timekeepers in the World.
Very fine Gents' Gold Swiss Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches at all prices, from $25 upwards.
All our Gold Cases made to order and warranted to assay as fine as represented. ja7

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
TRANSPORTATION
ON THE
MISSOURI RIVER.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, for the transportation of government troops, military and government supplies on the Missouri river, between Sioux City, Iowa, and Fort Benton, M. T., and all intermediate points, upward and downward, during the season from March 29th to October 31st, 1871, inclusive.

Details and requirements furnished on application to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Omaha, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, or at the office of the undersigned; a copy of the latter with this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.

D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
Headquarters Mil. Div. of the Missouri, Office Chief Quartermaster, Chicago, Ill., January 1, 1871.
de31:k42

PROPOSALS
FOR
Public Printing and Binding.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of Three Years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives, from this date to the FOURTH TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1871, in compliance with the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved Ninth April, 1856. Said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the Act of the 28th February, 1862, entitled "A Further Supplement to An Act in relation to Public Printing approved the Ninth day of April, 1856."

F. JORDAN,
SECRET'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2nd, 1871.

SODA ASH.
100 casks Common.
25 casks Refined.
For sale by J. R. CAMPBELL,
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au25:c51

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 11, 1871.

Gold strong with an increased volume of business, all sales at 11@11¼. Loans made at from 6 per cent in currency to 7 per cent in gold. Shipments of specie to-day $28,000. Clearances $50,000,000. Governments opened steady at about closing rates yesterday, but declined in the afternoon from ⅛ to ¼. Stocks strong and moderately active at opening. Rock Island and Ohio's the strongest market, and closed dull and barely so firm; 3 trifling failures of operators for decline in stocks Central and Union Pacific. Bonds steady. Money easy at 7 per cent. State securities dull and heavy.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 110¾; 5-20s of '62, 108¾; '64, 108¼; '65, 108¾; do new, 107⅝; '67, 107¾; '68, 108; 10-40s, 107½; Currency 6s, 110¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 89; Tennessee, old 63¼, new 63¼; Virginia, new 61, old 66; North Carolina, old 45, new 22.

Sterling exchange, 9¼.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 45¾; Quicksilver, 3¼; Mariposa, 5, do preferred, 9; Adams Express, 66¾; Wells and Fargo, 36; A. M. U., 42¾; U. S., 61¾; Pacific Mail, 41¾; N. Y. C., 92¾; Scrip, 89¾; Erie, 21¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 132; do preferred, 132; Reading, 99¼; Michigan Central, 117; C. & P., 104¾; Northwestern, 72¾; do preferred, 82¼; Rock Island 108¾; N. J. C., 103¾; St. Paul, 51; do preferred, 72¾; Wabash 49¾; do preferred, 76; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 26; do preferred, 58; Chicago & Alton, 114; do preferred, 116; O. & M., 30¾; C. C. & C., 80¾; B. & O., 150; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 138¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co.:

Gold	10⅞	5-20Jan. & Jy. 1865	7⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	10⅝	5-20Jan. & Jy. 1867	7⅞
U. S. 5-20 1862	8⅝	5-20Jan. & Jy. 1868	8⅛
U. S. 5-20 1864	8⅛	C. P. R. R.	72
U. S. 5-20 1865	8⅛	U. P. R. R.	90⅞
U. S. 10-40	7⅛	Cy. Pacifics	10⅞

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871.

Business generally is rather quiet, and the markets in a general way present nothing new or important. There is a continued steady demand for groceries, and grain of all kinds is firmer, in consequence of a temporary scarcity, caused by the suspension of river navigation. The mild weather which has just set in, will damage the sale of dressed poultry and hogs, while, on the other hand, it will tend to increase the receipts of green apples and potatoes. Flour is rather firmer, and the demand is rather better, but there is no excitement, and no change to make in prices.

APPLES—In steady demand and limited supply, with sales at $3@3.50—some holders asking $3.75@4 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 60@70 cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9¾; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Is dull and the receipts are again increasing; we continue to quote prime at 28@30, and gilt edged, 31@32c. Common and inferior hard to sell.

BEANS—$1.50@2 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Small sales at 30@31c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3¼ cts.

BROOM CORN—Dull; 5@7 cts per lb.

CIDER—Dull; $8@9 per bbl.

CEMENT—Best Louisville Hydraulic at $2.50; and Calcined Plaster at $4¼ per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $9@9½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in a jobbing way, 19¾@20; in small lots, 21¼@22. Demand fair.

CHEESE—Is dull but unchanged. Western Reserve, 14@14¾; Ohio Factory, 15@15¾; Ohio Goshen at 15@16; New York Goshen 16@16¾.

CRANBERRIES—$10@15 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The soft weather has not improved the demand in the least, and prices are unchanged at 7@8cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Peaches, 8¼@9cts for quarters, 10@10½c for mixed, and 12@13c for halves. Apples, 6@7c; sliced, 9@9¼. Blackberries, 12@14c.

EGGS—Continue dull, notwithstanding the stock, particularly of fresh, is small. Quotations may be fairly given at 30@31c for strictly fresh, and 25@26c for pickled.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers may be quoted at 80cts to the trade, and 85@85c in small lots.

FLOUR—Is firmer and the demand is rather better, as is always the case when the market gives the slightest evidence of an advance, but there is no change to make in quotations. We continue to quote western flours at $5.75@6.25 for spring, $6.00@6.50 for red winter wheat, and $6.75@7 for white. Rye flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat is very scarce in this market and there is an active milling demand; fair to good red may be quoted at $1.20@1.25, and choice do at $1.27@1.28. White wheat, $1.35@1.40. Oats stiff but without quotable change in prices; 46@47 buying, and 48¾@49 selling, that is for round lots—50@55 for small lots in store. Ear Corn is in steady demand and scarce though not quotably higher, 65@70 for mixed to yellow in round lots and 70@72 in a jobbing way. Shelled is quiet and in better supply than ear; we are reported sales at 65@68—one party is reported as having sold 5 car loads "short" at 65, and we are cognizant of several car loads sold on spot at 68. There is some inquiry for Rye and little or none in market; we continue to quote at 80@85. There is also an improved demand for Barley, and the market is almost bare, though as yet there is no advance whatever in prices; 80@85 for good to prime spring and 90@95 for fall. With the exception of some of the larger concerns, the stock in the hands of brewers is not large, and the receipts for some time past have been small.

GROCERIES—There is a continued good jobbing demand for groceries, particularly for sugars and coffees, but there are no changes to make in quotations:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—Pure White Honey, 80; Havemeyer & Elders, 78; Silver Drips, 70; Loverings, 65; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 12¾; prime, 12; good, 11; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars 10@11; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾. REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14¾; A Coffee, 13¾; "B," 14¼; Extra C, 14; C. yellow, 12¾@13.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.25; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 85cts; fair, 70@80c; Souchong fancy, $1.25; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¼c; prime, 8c; good, 7¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 31c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 40c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 10@11¾ cents. Prunes, 11¾c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $3.85 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $25@28 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

HOMINY—Best Pearl quoted at $6.00 per bbl. Common, $5.00@5.50.

HOPS—Sales at 12@15 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is dull with a supply, particularly of middlings, considerably in excess of the demand. Sales of middlings, in car load lots, at $1.00@1.10.

ONIONS—$4.00@4.50 per bbl.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.07@1.08; No. 2, 70; Pure Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

POULTRY—Supply light, but the demand is only fair while prices are unchanged; dressed chickens and ducks, 12@14c, and dressed turkeys, 16@18c.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 10¾; Sugar cured do, 11¾; plain Sugar Cured Hams, 17; Breakfast Bacon, 18¾; Ribbed Sides, 13¾; Clear do, 14¾. Prime kettle rendered Lard, 14@14¾ in tcs, and 15@15¾c in buckets.

POTATOES—There is a continued good demand, and with a limited supply, prices are well maintained; $1.25@1.30 per bushel, in a jobbing way.

PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@8.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4¾.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is reported as offering more freely in first hands, though at no concession in price; we continue to quote at $6.75@7 for small lots in store. Timothy Seed is still quoted at $5@5.50.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8¾@9c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply may be quoted at 30@40c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows, at 9¾@10 cts.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat full prices asked but no demand. No 1 white Michigan $1.37; regular amber Michigan $1.32, closing at $1.31; $1.28; amber Michigan $1.32; No 1 red $1.30. Corn No 1 Wabash $1.33; No 2 $1.29¾@$1.30. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 51¾c; low do 49c; yellow 52c; Michigan 50c. Oats in fair demand and advanced 1c; No 2 45c; Michigan 44½c. Clover seed steady at $6.10. Hogs steady at $7.25 for heavy.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871.

The oil market was firmer to-day, attributed in part to the monthly report of the Titusville *Herald*, which makes the daily production for December about one thousand barrels less than the Titusville *Courier*. The question with oil men now, and it is a very important one, which report is correct? The fact that the *Herald* is much the older journal of the two, is calculated to make many operators give its report the preference, but then there is no good or substantial reason why the *Courier's* report should not be as near the mark as the report of the *Herald*. One thousand barrels per day is a pretty big item in the production, particularly at this season of the year, and that there is a discrepancy somewhere is evident. Perhaps these journals may be able to reconcile this important difference in their respective reports, but it is hardly probable. It is hardly to be expected however that two reporters, acting independently of each other, in going over the vast amount of territory they have to travel, to get the production, would in the end figure up the same result, hence we are not much surprised at the difference between these two reports.

CRUDE.

Rather firmer. Sale 2,000 bbls seller January at 10¾. January to April quoted at 10¾; February to July, 10¾@10¾; seller 1st 6 months, 10@10¾; buyer first six months, 12.

REFINED.

Market quiet and unchanged. January, 23; February, 23¾; March, 24; April, 24¾; May, 24¾; June, 25¾; July, 26@26¾.

OIL BARRELS.

Dull but unchanged. City make on spot, held at $1.70.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 160 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros., Phila.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

B. Tripp 65 bbls parrafine to Chas. T. Place, Providence, R. I.

[By P & A Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 12 M.—Crude, 11¾@11¾c. Refined, Jan. 23@23¾c; Feb. 23¾c; March, 24c; April, 24¾@24¾c; May, 24¾c.

5 P. M.—Jan., 23@23¾c; Feb., 23¾c; March, 24c; April, 24¾c; May, 24¾c. Crude 11¾@11¾.

NEW YORK, January 11, 12 M.—Crude firm, and but little doing, 11¾c bid, holders asking 12¾c. Crude in barrels nominal, 17¾c. Refined quoted firm at 24@24¾c.

3 P. M.—Bulk crude firm and unchanged at 11¾c. Small sales nominal, none reported. Crude in barrels 17¾c; no sales. Refined firm 24¾ to 24¾c; some dealers refusing to operate less than 25c. Resale contract of 500, Jan. 24¾c; nothing further reported.

TITUSVILLE, January 11.—The *Herald* reports the average production for December at 15,214 bbls; stock January 1st 537,751; decrease in stock 18,875.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 11, 11:45 A. M.—Market quiet; nothing doing; $3.75@3.80 bid; holding at higher prices; a small sale this morning at $3.75.

OIL CITY, January 11, 12 M.—Lower road spot: $3.80 for regardless, gravity $3.90. Oil City spot $4.05, nominal for gravity. Oil City narrow gauge regular $3.90; market quiet and lower.

TIDIOUTE, December 11—11 A. M.—Market firm with good demand at $3.75 to $3.80 for gravity. Weather mild and pleasant.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 11—11:15 A. M.—Market very firm at $3.10@3.15.

ROUSEVILLE, January 11—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet but firm, offering at $3.75@3.80 for regardless no inquiry and no transactions.

TITUSVILLE, January 11—11:45 A. M.—Market firm at $3.50@3.55.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1871.

FREIGHTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$90 00	$90 00	$81 00
New York	100 00	110 00	90 00
Baltimore	90 00	90 00	81 00

CATTLE.

The arrivals thus far this week have been comparatively light, but the supply nevertheless was fully up to the demand, which was also unusually light. The attendance of buyers, both from Philadelphia and New York, is small, and the few that are here are exceedingly "bearish," and they have pretty good cause for it, if reports are true. The Philadelphia market is reported as having been unusually hard this week, and it is also said that nearly every man who had cattle there lost money—some of them a good deal of it. We heard of one party who refused 5¾ here for a small drove last week; he shipped to Philadelphia, where they were sold for about 5cts. We heard of another shipper having lost $300 per car load, though this is doubtless exaggerated, as it is well known that some drovers are given to exaggeration. There can be no doubt, however, but that Philadelphia was exceedingly hard, and that drovers generally lost money, and as this is now the principal source of supply of that market, it was not without its effect on this market. The sales up to noon to-day were remarkably small, and the operations were confined wholly to the common and medium grades; there were some good cattle on sale, but they were held considerably above the views of buyers; to illustrate we heard of one drove of extra fat steers being held at 8 cents, while shippers alleged that 7 cents was all that they could or would pay, even for the best. Common and medium stock is exceedingly dull, and as compared with last week, lower.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for:			
Welsh to Young	20	19,150	5 50
Thompson to Jones	20	17,560	P T
" " Forsythe	10	10,160	5 15
" " Armstrong	8	4,700	5 50
Nichols to Young	19	22,155	5 90
Hazlewood & Bro. sold for:			
Kerwin to Klemen & Aull	17	20,750	4 00
Host to Klemen & Aull	2	2,400	4 00
MISCELLANEOUS SALES.			
Aull to S. Smith	18	19,440	5 75
Nichols to Biddle	15	17,100	5 68
" "	2	1,530	4 00

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for:			
Rigg to Roth	20	20,200	5 50
Thompson to Delone	20	20,200	5 87
" " Roth	15	15,130	P T
Chapman to Pearce	20	18,180	5 00
Thompson to Roth	2	1,820	4 75
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Forst to Brown	17	16,600	5 20
Keller & Ulery sold for:			
Bell to Smith	5	4,140	4 75

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs have been fair and the demand moderate, while in regard to prices, there has been little or no change for several days. The feeling to-day was not as strong as it was yesterday, and shippers generally demanded a slight concession, which may be attributed in part to the soft weather, which always operates badly on the hog trade. We now quote at 6¾@6¾, the inside figure for common Yorkers and the outside figure for nice smooth Philadelphia Hogs. It is not a little remarkable that hogs are worth as much in Cincinnati as they are here, and that there is not a great deal of difference between here and Chicago.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Prouds to Hedges	38	8,070	6 40
Johns to Ramsey & P	123	21,080	6 45
" " Voetter & B	90	24,430	6 65
Chalfant to Imhoff	99	25,300	6 65
Dowelly to Imhoff	102	25,300	6 95
" " Hedges	77	20,300	6 50
Moss & T	101	25,000	6 65
Beaver to Imhoff	50	12,850	6 50
Clark	64	16,660	6 60
Robinson to Imhoff	58	13,930	5 50
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Host to Hedges	57	14,720	6 45
Host to Beyers	9	2,370	6 40
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Blue to Imhoff	104	23,800	6 90
Snyder to Hedges	26	7,320	6 25
Blue to Hedges	49	12,910	6 40

SHEEP.

The sheep market has been very dull thus far this week under the influence of the unfavorable advices from the east, and notwithstanding the receipts have been comparatively light, prices are weak and lower. We now quote at 3@5 for common to prime and 5¾ for extra—there were but few sales above 5 cts and not many even at that.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Prouts to Davis	112	9,320	4 25
Hazlewood & Blankstock sold for:			
Kerwin to Pidcock & Co	196	16,930	4 45
" "	198	17,260	4 55
Hawthorn to Pidcock & Co	98	7,876	3 75
Hassen to Pidcock & Co	192	26,310	3 80
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Moils to Davis	195	15,900	4 50
Wortman to Davis	100	7,770	4 75
Strayer to Erisman	100	7,900	4 75

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 11, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet and firm at $4.50@5.75.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring excited and higher, closing firm at $1.14¾@1.14¾; this afternoon the market was quiet.

CORN—No. 2 mixed is moderately active at 41@41¾c, and closed dull at inside quotations; the market this afternoon was neglected.

OATS—No. 2 is more active and closed at 40@40¾c.

RYE—No. 2 closed firm at 76c.

BARLEY—No. 2 excited and higher at 85c.

HIGHWINES—Firm and steady at 85c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Firmer.

MESS PORK—Closed at $19@19.25.

LARD—11¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Closed firm at $7.15.

LIVE HOGS—Active at $5.80.

CATTLE—Active.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling upland 15¾c. Flour is firmer—superfine western State $5.30@5.60; common choice extra $6@6.25, white western extra $7; common choice Ohio $6.10@6.70; St. Louis $6.25@8.25. Rye flour $4@5.50. Cornmeal unchanged. Whisky dull and unsettled at 91@92c. Wheat dull and unsettled; old spring $1.25; new $1.40@1.47; red amber $1.49@1.53; white Michigan $1.55@1.60. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged; yellow 81c. Oats dull and declined to 59@60c for wester Ohio, Hay active; shipping $1.20; retail $1.25@1.35. Hops 9@16c. Leather is in good demand at 27@28c. Coal $20@25. Wool firm; domestic 46@55c; pulled, 38@40c; Texas 23c; California 22@30c. Coffee firm; Rio 13@16¾c. Rice firm at 6¾@7¾c. Sugar dull and drooping at 9¾c for Cuba. Molasses quiet at 45@55c. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 24¾c; Mess Pork firmer, especially for forward delivery, at $19.25@19.50; new $20.25; prime pork $17@18; prime mess $19@20. January, February and March $20.25@20.50. Beef steady at 10@15c for mess; extra 15@18c; tierce inactive; prime mess 25@28c; India 30@33c. Hams 20@22c. Cut meats dull at 10@14c. Lard firm at 11¾@12¾ for good; kettle dried 12@12¾c; seller January and February 12@12¾c. Butter 15@35c for western; 32@42c for State. Cheese dull at 12@16¾c.

Latest.—Flour steady; $6@6.30 for shipping. Wheat dull and unsettled; red amber $1.47@1.51. Rye dull and unsettled. Oats dull and drooping; 59@61¾c. Corn steady; No 1 mixed 79@80c. Pork, beef and bacon unchanged. Lard firmer; February 12¾c, April 13c. Eggs steady; fresh 33@35c; limed 25@28c. Copper steady; Ingot lake 21¾@22c. Iron: Scotch pig $31.50@35; American pig $31@36; bar $74.50@78. Russia sheet 10¾@11c. Nails steady; cut 4¾@4¾c, clinch 5¾@6c, horse shoe 20@25c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Cotton steady; middling 14@14¾c. Flour steady; family $5.60@5.75. Wheat steady. Corn quiet and unchanged at 52c. Rye scarce and firm at 90c. Barley dull and drooping at 90@95c. Groceries unchanged. Coffee 15¾@19c. Molasses 55@70c. Sugar 10@12¾c. Butter dull but unchanged. Cheese do. Clover seed dull but unchanged at $10.50@11.00. Timothy seed very scarce and firm at $5.75@6.00. Pork quiet and weak at $20.00. Lard steady at 11¾@11¾c; small sales. Bulk meats dull but unchanged; shoulders held at 7¾@7¾c to a limited extent. Bacon in light demand; sales at 9¾@10¾c. Green meats 6¾@8¾c. Hams; old 10¾@11¾. Weather too mild and hogs dull and drooping $6.65@6.85.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Apart from linen and woolen fabrics adapted for the early spring trade, there is but little animation as yet among the wholesale trade, the market in fact being dull and rather depressed than otherwise. The following are the most important changes: Albion A 4-4 brown cottons reduced from 9¾; Duval Mills bleached muslins 17¾; Hills 4-4 do advanced from 14¾ to 15; do 7-8 do from 13 to 13¾; Caledonia No. 7 checks changed from 14 to 13¾; do No. 8 do from 18 to 17; do No. 9 do from 19 to 18; Dickey 3-4 linsey from 21 to 20; Manchester silesias from 15 to 14. The cotton goods market is irregular, and owing to the reduced production of some mills, through a want of water, agents are only contracting at value on delivery. The Otis and Androscoggin denims being sold on these conditions now and many other makes. Dunnel's prints are advanced to 11¾.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 14@14¾c. Flour—Super winter, $4.25@4.50; double extra $4.90@5. Wheat firm at $1.30. Corn steady at 40@42¾c for mixed. Oats in light demand but firm at 44@45c in sacks. Barley quiet and unchanged at 80c for choice fall. Rye firm at 84@85c. Whisky steady at 88¾c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging unchanged. Coffee lower at 16¾@19¾c. Sugar steady at 10¾@11c for fair to prime. Molasses firm at 70@75c. Provisions closed stronger and slightly higher for jobbing lots. Pork $19.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 10c; do clear 10¾c. Lard quiet at 11c for prime. Hogs nominally lower and prices ranged from $6 to $6.10. Cattle unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—Cotton steady; middling 14¾@14¾c.

MOBILE, January 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 14¾c.

CHARLESTON, January 11.—Cotton steady; middling 14¾c.

GALVESTON, January 11.—Cotton firm; middling 14¾@14¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—Tobacco: sales of 30 hhds at $5.50@5.75 for common to good lugs; $7@12.25 for low to medium leaf; bagging very dull at 25c. Cotton dull and weak; middling, 13¾c. Flour quiet and dull at $5.25. Grain very dull. Provisions active. Mess pork, $20.50. Lard, 11@11¾c. Ham, sugar cured, 9¾c. Bacon sides: clear rib, 11¾c; do. clear, 12c. Bulk shoulders, 7¾c. Whisky, 87c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very irregular; 1,000 bus. No. 1 red winter $1.28; 4,000 $1.29; 1 car at 1.30. Corn scarce and firm, and held at 58@59c. Oats steady; 2 cars at 48c. Petroleum quiet and firm; crude $3.50; refined 26c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 11.—Flour steady and unchanged in prices. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn steady; white 80@82c. Oats firm, 56@57c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Mess pork in good demand, $20.50@20.75. Lard 12¾c. Whisky firm, 91c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Ohio and Indiana $6@7.50, St. Louis $7.50@8. Wheat: Indiana $1.35@1.45, Ohio amber $1.60. Rye 88@90c. Corn and oats unchanged. Crude petroleum 16¾c, refined 23@23¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 11.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat active and advanced; No 2 $1.14; No 1 $1.16. Oats, No 2 nominal at 80c. Mess pork firm at $18.75. Dressed hogs firm at $7.15.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, January 11.—1 car iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 2 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 1 do do, J Reymer; 1 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Chess, Smith & Co; 1 do do, Wilson, Glass & Co; 2 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 54 casks, 1 car s steel, Singer, Nimick & Co; 1 car lumber, W H Martin; 6 hf bbl a butter, W H Graff & Co; 3 bxs scales, Fairbanks, Morse & Co; 1 bbl a butter, Wm Ramsey; 2 kgs do do, C A Boucher; 10 cases tobacco, L J Blanchard; 2 bdls steel, Hussey, W & Co; 2 bbls flour, J P Bennett; 160 bgs wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 299 sks oats, Scott & Gisal; 254 s pipes, Jarvis, Halpine & Co; 200 bgs barley, Z Wainwright; 14 bbls g apples, J W Fife; 5 bbl butter, 1 hf bbl lard, McCullough, S & Co; 9 d hogs, Laing & McKallip; 1 bdl pelts, 3 pkgs butter, H Rea, Jr; 5 sks rags, P Duff & Son; 70 sks rye, W Welsh & Co; 100 bxs soaps, S P Shriver & Co; 6 pkgs tobacco, Arnsthal & Son; 5 d hogs, Houck, Jamison & Co; 61 sks g scraps, W Flaccus & Son; 1 car metal, Moorhead & Co; 1 do do, Totten & Co; 24 bdls pots, 34 bdls bows and 4 do shafts, Thomas Hare & Co; 5 bxs f fish, Thomas McGoy; 5 pkgs f twine, John Dunlap; 4 cases handles, J R Burnett.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 11.—100 bbls flour, 400 sks do, T C Jenkins & Co; 4 empty bbls, J M Carson & Co; 12 bbls d apples, M W Rankin; 11 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co; 7 bbls c oil, J A McKee; 55 sks coffee, Rinehart & Stevens, 34 bbls d apples, 2 sks d peaches, 9 kgs lard, W H Graff & Co; 2 d hogs, J A Graff; 15 sks flour, 11 bbls do, McHenry & Hood; 39 bbls molasses, J S Dilworth & Co; 50 tcs lard, 3 do sausage, F Sellers & Co; 21 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 12 do do, Kennedy, C & Co; 15 bgs beans, W J Steel & Bro; 2 ck s sausage, E H Myers & Co; 102 tcs lard, J Dalzell & Son; 100 bxs candles, Dilworth, H & Co; 3 bbls whisky, Speck & Morrow; 15 do do, J Seiferth & Co; 1 box mdse, W Seibert & Co; 3 bxs do, Campbell & Co; 1 bbl alcohol, W H Brill; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 51 bxs tob, W L Jones; 15 pails do, R & W Jenkinson; 20 tcs lard, Reese Owens; 2 bxs tobacco, A S Gilmore; 30 do candles, B C & J H Sawyer; 1 car bulk corn, Scott & Gisall; 180 sks do, R Knox & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 11.—Voigt, Mahood & Co, 7 hf bbls butter, M Gregan, 5 bbls spirits, 3 do gin; Freeman & Berger, 2 casks zinc; D Haworth, 4 bbls spirits, 4 do whisky; J H Strain & Co, 99 bdls g hides; R B Sowers, 6 bbls oil; J McCullough, 5 bbls alcohol; Schwartz & H, 10 do do; Jones & L, 10 do 1 oil; Dan Wallace, 1 car bulk corn, 1 do oats; Scott & G, 1 do corn; S Lindsay, 50 bbls flour; Isaiah Dickey, 14 bales b corn, Meanor & Harper, 8 bbls g apples; N J Braden, 16 bxs cheese; J S Dilworth & Co, 8 bbls c oil, 26 bbls apples, H Rea Jr, 11 d hogs, 7 bxs butter; Keil & B, 165 sks corn; Schmelbach & Heyl, 5 tons middlings, 10 bbls flour; Dilworth, H & Co, 25 bbls hominy; W Flaccus & Son, 46 bbls sizing; Logan, Gregg & Co, 9 cases handles.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 11.—1 car ore, Rogers & Burchfield; 450 pcs s wire, T J Kerr; 8 bales hops, J Stockbauer; 1 car lumber, Jas McBriar; 2 do do, Reed & Bro; 1 do do, Frazer & Bro; 2 cars metal, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 100 bgs oats, M Steel & Son; 264 do do R Knox & Son; 4 d hogs, J Ewart; 19 bbls apples, Brenneman & Reno; 19 hides, A & J Grotzinger; 15 bgs b w flour, J H Spears; 35 bgs feed, J C Thompson; 4 pkgs butter, R & A Carson; 35 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 11.—17 sks flour, Head & Metzgar; 2 bbls butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 52 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Co; 21 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 40 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 3 cars metal, J Moorhead; 1 car clay, Erskine & Co; 56 sks oats, A Austin & Co; 2 cars metal, McKnight & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, January 11.—12 sks oats, R Stevenson; 2 bbls butter, Watt, Lang & Co; 40 sks feed, Raihbow & A; ken; 13 sks wheat, 17 do oats, J H Spear; 7 bbls tallow, Strong & Wetzel; 1 car bark, G Wettach; 1 do do, A Holsteine; 2 cars metal, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 2 do do, Graff, B & Co.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.,

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR.....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN...Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT...Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 3½ o'clock.

de2:161 A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

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FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.............Commander,

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

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LEAVES EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

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C. L. BRENNAN...........Commander.

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LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG and NEW ORLEANS.

WILL LEAVE ON OPENING OF NAVIGATION

The new sidewheel Passenger steamer

GLENCOE,

THOS. S. CALHOUN.........Commander,
JOHN Q. A. PARR...........Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

de6 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR RED RIVER DIRECT.

WILL LEAVE ON OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

THE NEW, LIGHT DRAUGHT, LOW PRESSURE PACKET,

MAY LOWRY,

GARRET BOLI............Commander,

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board. no22

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary on the estate of ANN MARIA HIMILWRIGHT, late of East Deer township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

WM. V. EVANS, Executor.

TARENTUM Dec. 1st, 1870. de3:h6

10 BBLS. AND 10 HALF BBLS. ALE—MONDAY MORNING, January 23d, 1871, at 10 o'clock, to pay freight and charges, will be sold at No. 350 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, 10 barrels and 10 half barrels Ale, consigned to Pier, Dannels & Co., and now stored with S. B. Floyd & Co.

de23-TH A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer

RIVER NEWS.

The weather yesterday was mild and as the snow has almost disappeared hopes of a rise are entertained, and for the sake of the coal and steamboatmen it is to be hoped that these hopes may be realized. Up to last evening, the thaw had had no perceptible influence on the river, but that there will be some water within the next twenty-four hours, is almost certain, whether there will be enough to break the ice, is a question that cannot yet be determined.

Capt. Ed. Evans, of the Kate Putnam, is at home. The Kate is laid up at Cincinnati.

The Belleveron, en route from New Orleans to this port is laid up at Cairo.

The Eureka Insurance Company of Pittsburgh had $5,000 on the Shark, which boat sunk the other day, in the Lower Mississippi.

The Glencoe is prepared to make engagements for New Orleans freight. She will leave on the first water.

The Brill, en route from Nashville to this port, is laid up at Cincinnati.

—The conflagration among steamboats at New Orleans recently has already given rise to litigation. Three suits have already been filed in the United States Court against the steamer John Kyle and cargo for services rendered during the fire, whereby the same were saved. The claims amount to $40,000, and are as follows: The owners of the steam tug Fern (Messrs. Boyd, Wilmot & Co.) claim $15,000; the owner of the steam tug Admiral, (Mr. J. M. Peterson,) claims $10,000; and the owners of the steam tug Nellie, (Messrs. M. J. & P. J. Bigley,) claim $15,000. The steamer John Kyle is a new boat, and valued at $150,000; her cargo was valued as being worth $200,000. A portion of the evidence was taken Tuesday before United States Commissioner Loew, and the claimants took a rule on the libellants to show cause why the cases should not be dismissed, as not being salvage cases at all.

In the New Orleans *Times*, of Saturday, we find the case reported thus: In the case of the steam tug Fern and owners vs. steamer John Kyle and cargo, U. J. & P. G. Bigley vs. same, and J. M. Peterson vs. same (United States District Court,) examined on Thursday, before Judge Durell in chambers, on a rule to increase the bond, it was ordered on that day that the causes be consolidated; that the bond already given the Fern be considered sufficient; that the order upon the Marshal to resume possession of the libeled property be revoked; and that, on the execution of a bond in favor of the Nellie for $1,500, and another in favor of the Admiral for $500, both vessel and cargo be released from seizure.

—Mollie Ebert enroute from New Orleans, has the following freight for Pittsburgh: Arbuckle & Co. 12 hhds sugar; S P Shriver & Co, 24 hhds sugar; S Ewart & Co, 126 bbls molasses, 55 bbls do, 20 hhds sugar; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 96 bbls molasses, 15 hhds sugar; Carter, McGrew & Co, 33 bbls molasses; Shipton & Wallace, 40 bbls molasses; John Wilson & Son, 10 hhds sugar, 32 bbls molasses; J S Dilworth & Co, 29 hhds sugar, 255 bbls molasses, 50 hf bbls do.

—The amount of wharfage collected at the port of Louisville for the year 1870 amounted to $41,967 65, which exceeds that of 1869 $4,645. This extraordinary amount was in consequence of the fact that Louisville was the head of navigation while the canal was closed for several months. No doubt most of it was realized from Cincinnati steamboats at the Portland wharf.

—St. Louis and Vicksburg packet, Rubicon, on Jan. 1st, had made 100 fourteen-day trips, in a little over four years. She had traveled 167,800 miles, handled 10,800 tons freight, carried 22,709 cabin and 38,441 deck passengers, and her C. O. D. collections amount to $1,489,719.

—The Directors of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company have elected the following officers for 1871: John A. Scudder, President; Gerard B. Allen, Vice President; W. D. Love, Secretary; John P. Kaiser, Superintendent.

—Coal is supplied to steamers, at New Orleans, at $1.50 per box, and then not enough to supply the demand. The Natchez, last trip, took 100 cords pine knots.

—The Miami Packet Company, at St. Louis, has elected the following Directors for 1871: E. W. Gould, C. S. Rogers, C. W. Lombart, Wm. J. Lewis, W. W. Aber.

—The steamboat Salmon, which was sunk by the B. L. Hodge, at New Orleans, Christmas day, has been raised and docked.

—A little dinkey propeller, all the way from Cleveland, Ohio, lay at the foot of Washington street, Memphis, last Friday.

—Men are at work on the wreck of the Grand Era, at New Orleans, removing her machinery.

—The John Kyle was to cross the river at New Orleans on Tuesday, to load for St. Louis.

—The Lotawanna is in the hands of the United States Marshal at New Orleans.

—The Ruth has been chartered to parties in the Bayou de Glace trade.

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ANDES
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Cash in City Banks	$ 382,244 81
Cash in Company's Safe	1,454 82
United States and Municipal Bonds	37,270 57
Bonds and 1st mortgages on Real Estate, (worth $1,025,323 00	379,029 80
	$1,000,000 00

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42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular. Newest style of work constantly on hand. SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.

Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

LEAD, DRUGS, &c.

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS.

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,

Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal.

HOTELS.

MAHONING HOUSE,

ORRSVILLE,

(Mouth of Mahoning.)

JOSEPH FREEMAN,

Proprietor.

GOOD BEDS and GOOD BOARD. Accommodations for ...ing parties. no8:g16

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,

Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

IRON AND STEEL.

Kensington Iron Works.
LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERCHANT BAR,

SHEET

AND

Boiler Plate Iron,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAIL,

(For Coal Roads.)

Office and Works—GREENOUGH STREET, (Adjoining City Gas Works,) Pittsburgh. del:11

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURERS OF

MERCHANT IRON.

And Heavy Hardware.

Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein Bolts,

NUTS, WASHERS, and COACH SCREWS, HARROW TEETH, PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, &c.

BOLTS, SPIKES and WROUGHT IRON SHAPES for Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.

FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery, HOOK and EYESCREW and SCREW and STRAP HINGES. Originators and Patentees of their new line of

Wagon Hardware,

Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Ruber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other labor saving odd shapes of iron. Send for prices to

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, 91 and 92 Water St., and 114 and 116 First Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUQUESNE WORKS.

Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

Axels and Springs.

DUQUESNE, L X AND JUNIATA

FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG AND DROPPER BARS, FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROWBARS WEDGES and HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS, cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A B STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.

All Goods First Class and Warranted.

OFFICES AND WORKS—16th street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water street, Pittsburgh. mh9

Etna Iron Works,
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Boiler Plate

AND

WROUGHT IRON TUBES.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Cor. of Sandusky St. and West Penna. and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R's, Allegheny City.

Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA. nol:g40

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,

Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. de2:n41

PITTSBURGH

Novelty Works.
FOUNDED A. D. 1833.

MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,

Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.

Corner of FIRST AVENUE and GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel,

RAILWAY SPRINGS, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c. &c.

WAREHOUSE—83 Water and 160 First streets.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

STEEL.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT

STEEL WORKS.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

OFFICE: No. 339 Liberty Street,

my28:246 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS. OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS. CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS. SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS. STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES. PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Cor. Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. de2:161

O'HARA BOILER WORKS
F. REPHAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S. no4

Riesick & Bro.,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES AND VAULTS.

NO DAMP. NO MOULD.

ENGINES AND MACHINERY.

BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and PUTTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. no16:c65

LOCOMOTIVES, &c.

THE PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS manufacture all descriptions of LOCOMOTIVES, BOILERS AND TANKS.

D. A. STEWART, President; WILSON MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer; J. ARO. DURGIN, Supt. Office, No. 10 SIXTH ST., Pittsburgh. no23:g25

Samson Boiler Works,
BRENNEMAN & WARD,

Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, TANKS, OIL STILLS AND SHEET IRON WORK, Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Particular attention paid to repairing. se15:654

STONE.

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS.

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FREDERICK ATVATER & CO.,

Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.

Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms. del7:158

NITRATE SODA.—200 bags in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex	2:40 am	Mail Train	1:00 am
Southern Ex	4:30 am	Fast Line	1:30 am
Mail Train	7:00 am	Cincinnati Ex	2:30 pm
Cincin'ti Ex	12:30 pm	Pittsb'gh Ex	3:05 pm
Phila. Express	4:30 pm	Pacific Ex	10:40 am
Fast Line	8:00 pm	Way Passen'r	10:30 pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:30 am	Wall's No. 5	6:40 am
Brintn Ac No. 1	10:30 am	Brin'n Ac No. 1	7:30 am
Wall's No. 2	11:51 am	Wall's No. 2	8:30 am
Wall's No. 4	3:05 pm	Johnstown Ac	9:30 am
Johnstown Ac	3:05 pm	Wall's No. 3	2:30 pm
Wall's No. 3	3:05 pm	Braddocks Ac No. 1	7:13 pm
Wall's No. 5	11:00 pm	Brin'n Ac No. 2	1:30 pm
Wilkinsb'g Ac	8:50 pm	Wall's No. 6	3:30 pm
Braddocks Ac No. 1	4:50 pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac	10:30 pm

Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily.

Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Church Trains leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 9:02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:35 p. m. Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m.; arrives at Brinton at 9:50 p. m.

For further information apply to

W. B. STOREY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
de3 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after DEC. 19, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

(CITY TIME.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springd'e No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac	11:00 am
Claremont Ac	12:55 p m	Express	3:00 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:40 p m	Springd'e No. 1	3:10 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springd'e No. 2	6:00 p m	Springd'e No. 2	6:15 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 7:10 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:30 P. M. and arrives at Freeport at 2:30 P. M.

Through tickets to Butler and Harmony may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 2 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

del7 ROBERT NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

From December 4, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	2:05 a m
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:18 a m
Erie & Y'n Ex	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex	12:33 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chicago Mail	3:58 p m
Chicago Ex	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	3:33 p m	C. & St. L. Ex	4:13 p m
Pacific Ex	1:38 p m	Erie & Y'n Ex	4:33 p m
Wellsville Ac	4:38 p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	6:33 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
DEPART FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY	
Bea'r Falls Ac	6:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale "	10:23 a m	Bea'r Falls "	8:58 a m
" "	11:33 a m	Enon	8:58 a m
New Castle	3:13 p m	New Castle	10:23 a m
Enon	3:58 p m	Leetsdale	12:43 p m
Leetsdale	5:13 p m	Bea'r Falls	3:23 p m
Bea'r Falls	6:23 p m	Leetsdale	4:33 p m
Leetsdale	10:43 p m	"	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:50 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Pacific Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 20, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:43 a. m.	Southern Express	3:38 a. m.
Dennison Accom'n	7:13 a. m.	McDonald Ac	8:03 a. m.
Pacific Ex	11:03 a. m.	Steubenville Accom'n	9:38 a. m.
McDonald Accommod'n	11:28 a. m.	Cincinnati Express	12:28 a. m.
Southern Express	3:28 p. m.	McDonald Accommod'n	4:13 p. m.
Steubenville Accommod	3:53 p. m.	Dennison Accom'n	6:43 p. m.
McDonald Accommod'n	5:13 p. m.	Fast Line	7:38 p. m.
Sunday Ch'h Train	12:58 p. m.	Sunday Ch'h Train	9:58 a. m.

The 11:03 A. M. Pacific Express will leave daily. The 12:28 Cincinnati Express will arrive daily. All other trains daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers road will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Dennison Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:13 A. M. on Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:53 P. M.; returning, leaving Mansfield with trains due at Pittsburgh at 9:38 A. M. and 4:13 P. M.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.

W. W. CARD, Sup't, Dennison Ohio. de23

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 5th, 1870, 3 through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE PITTSBURGH.	ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.
Day Express	7:20 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
Night Express	8:00 P. M.	6:33 A. M.
Way Passenger	9:35 A. M.	
Mail Train		3:50 P. M.
Brady's Bend Acc'n	2:05 P. M.	10:20 A. M.
Soda Works	6:10 P. M.	6:20 A. M.
1st Hulton	6:55 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
2d Hulton	4:40 P. M.	1:20 P. M.
3d Hulton	11:00 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Parnassus	11:40 A. M.	12:40 P. M.

Church train to and from Hulton (Sunday) arrives at 10:10 A. M. and leaves at 1:00 P. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways between Pittsburgh and Corry.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocter's.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.

de5 JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail Train	6:50 A. M.	1st McKeesport Ac	6:40 A. M.
Way Passenger	9:15 A. M.	West Newton Ac	8:25 A. M.
1st McKeesport Ac	11:00 A. M.	Expr's Train	10:50 A. M.
Expr's Train	3:10 P. M.	2d McKeesport Ac	1:10 P. M.
West Newton Ac	4:30 P. M.	Way Passenger	3:10 P. M.
Braddocks Ac	5:30 P. M.	Mail Train	6:20 P. M.
2d McKeesport Ac	6:20 P. M.	Braddocks Ac	7:00 P. M.
3d McKeesport Ac	10:40 P. M.	3d McKeesport Ac	8:10 P. M.
West Newton Church Tr'n	12:45 P. M.	West Newton Church Tr'n	10:10 A. M.

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL,
de3 Master of Transportation.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,

Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, and Anthracite Coal,

No. 347 LIBERTY ST.,

oc29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1818.

W. M. GORMLY,
Wholesale Grocer,

271 LIBERTY STREET,

(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRESH ARRIVAL

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES

AND

New Orleans Sugar.

WATT, LANG & CO.,

172 and 174 Wood Street.

de20

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS! NEW SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS, NEW SUGAR-CURED B BACON. SHOULDERS, SIDES, LARD, in Tierces, Kegs and Buckets. LARD OIL.

For sale at reduced prices.

DALZELLS & TOWNSEND,

de20 247 Liberty Street.

John Porterfield & Co.,
FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in Best Brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

no4:h39 Corner of First Avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 396 PENN STREET.

ap1:h9

W. C. Armstrong,
(Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ap18:h9 No. 25 MARKET STREET.

M. STEELE..........J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON
Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c., &c., No. 93 OHIO STREET, near East Common, Allegheny City.

JOHN L. HOUSE.......SDW. HOUSE.......WM. H. HOUSE

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN SHIPTON..........A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS and PRODUCE DEALERS, No. ... Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c

JOHN T. GRAY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER.

No. 54 NINTH STREET.

ja8:137 (Late Hand street.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Coal Men are looking for another rise.

Annual Meeting of Dixmont Directors, Saturday afternoon.

Two eclipses this year—two of the sun and two of the moon.

Ten common cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

The sweet tintinnabulations of the sleigh bells—gone with the beautiful snow.

Remember—The GAZETTE is delivered at your door for fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier.

"The Rising Sun," an independent weekly, is about to rise at Emlenton, a village up the Allegheny river.

No meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday. Not enough members in town to constitute a quorum.

Irwin & Alexander's cigar store, No. 171 First street, was robbed of five thousand cigars, on Tuesday night.

John Weaver was arrested at the Opera House, last night, for disorderly conduct, and committed to the lock-up for a hearing this morning.

An information was made yesterday before Alderman Taylor by John Daly, charging James Deling with the larceny of a five dollar bill. Held for a hearing.

Five dollars in gold is offered as a premium by an enthusiastic individual in a rural district to the best essayist on "Matrimony," at a Teachers' Institute to be held next week.

New Alderman.—W. J. Logan, who yesterday received his commission as Alderman of the Seventh ward, will hereafter dispense justice from his office, No. 17 Congress street.

"Johnny" Gone Up.—Yesterday morning Johnny Robinson was sent to Claremont. He was taken before daybreak, and no trouble was experienced in getting him there. How low will he stay.

Anna Lors yesterday made an information before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, charging George Eckert with fornication and bastardy. Eckert gave bail in $500 for a hearing at 3 o'clock to-day.

Mrs. Jane Mollendoch charged Mrs. Ran, before Alderman Bolster, yesterday, with disorderly conduct in having used violent and abusive language to her. The costs were divided and the case dismissed.

Officer Bauer last night arrested Louis Gregger for fighting on the Monongahela Wharf. When brought to the lock-up an immense bowie knife was found on his person. Committed for a hearing this morning.

We have received the annual report of the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association, printed in a neat pamphlet. The material items of interest we published at the time of the last anniversary meeting.

Deputy Mayor Nichols.—Nicholas Snyder was charged before Deputy Mayor Nichols, yesterday, with having struck Amos Turner without just cause or provocation. A warrant was granted for the arrest of Snyder.

Alexander Brown, arrested for drunkenness, escaped from the Nineteenth Ward lock-up Tuesday night. The door of the cell was fastened with a padlock and the prisoner had a key which fitted. He carried the lock off with him.

Personal.—We are pleased to note the fact that our esteemed friend, Dr. F. W. Heron, has recovered from his protracted illness, and is again at his office, No. 94 Leacock street, Allegheny, where he may be found during his office hours.

Till Tapped.—The till of a store on Smithfield street, near Fourth avenue, was robbed of $100, yesterday afternoon, by three men, one of whom attracted the attention of the proprietor while the others went through the till. They all escaped.

Mayor Callow.—Wm. Cabbage made oath before Mayor Callow, yesterday, charging James Campbell with surety of the peace, he having threatened to do complainant some bodily injury and in addition burn his house down. A warrant was issued.

A three story frame building, in Temperanceville, occupied by Mrs. Ann Roberts and her family, was destroyed by fire, caused by the attempt of a little girl to build a fire in the third story. Everything was lost and no insurance. Damage about $1,000.

Letters held for postage January 11, 1871:
Fulton John A., Clearfield, Pa., 3.
Jordon, Jordon, and Williams, Cin'ti, Ohio, 6.
Marshall Thos. New Castle, Pa., 3.
McCall Samuel, Hanover, N. H., 3.
Smith and Harris, Philadelphia, 3.

A new rolling mill is about to be constructed at Kittanning, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire about a year ago. The new firm consists of Messrs. Gault, Meredith, Neale and Titzel, of Kittanning, and Messrs. Lavely and Brickell, of Pittsburgh. It is expected to have the mill in full operation by March next.

Bold Robbery.—A bold robbery was committed at the clothing store of Messrs. Gerding & Jones, on Smithfield street, yesterday morning. The bank book was in process of being made up when some men entered the store, and the clerk being called to wait on them, laid the book on the desk, and when he returned found that some thief had entered the office and carried off the book and $100 cash.

Abandoned.—J. B. Davids yesterday appeared before Alderman Moreland and entered a complaint of abandonment against Patrick Best and Nancy Freel. Mr. Davids alleges that Patrick came to his house and contracted for the board of an infant five weeks old, which he sent there by the said Nancy, whom he (David) believes to be its mother, and that neither of them have since been seen. A warrant was issued.

Small "Williams."

With the opening of the year all small bills should be promptly paid. The men to whom they are due generally need the money. The little bills are the ones that make numberless gaps in the world of business. How much comfort to families, cheer to desponding business men, and encouragement generally would be given by the immediate discharge of all little and, perhaps, half forgotten obligations. Pay small debts, and it is a capital time to commence this very day—if you have the money.

Drugged but not Robbed.

Officer Stelt, Tuesday night, found a man lying in the gutter, on Twenty-third street, Twelfth ward, and had him taken to the lock-up. He was insensible, but after vigorous efforts was restored to consciousness, when he gave his name as Joseph Carley, and said he had been drugged in a saloon. He had $2,000 in greenbacks in his pocket, and was going to the Depot, when he stopped in the saloon, drank three glasses of beer, and knew no more until awaking in the lock-up. He had drawn the money to pay for a farm out west, and was on his way there. He left the city yesterday morning.

Fire on Liberty Street.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock a fire broke out in the smoke-house in the cellar of William B. Hays & Sons' pork packing house, 384 Liberty street. It was caused by a heavy piece of wood in the furnace falling against the door and bursting it open, which created a draft and sent the flames out into the room. The attendant had just gone up stairs a moment before, after replenishing the fire. The prompt arrival of the fire department, called from an alarm at box 31, saved the building. The fire was confined to one section of the smoke-house, and destroyed about $200 worth of stock. Fully insured.

Cheating an Undertaker.

Wm. J. Dick, undertaker, yesterday made an information before Alderman McMasters charging John Shaffer with having obtained funeral goods to the amount of $55. It is alleged that Shaffer, whose wife had died, went to Mr. Dick and represented that he was a member of a certain beneficial society attached to St. Philomena's Church, and requested Mr. Dick to furnish the necessary outfit and that the expenses would be reimbursed by the society. Mr. Dick complied and on subsequent inquiry from members of the association learned that Shaffer's representations had been false. Held for a hearing.

A Small Confidence Operation—A Boy Cheated Out of Fifty Dollars.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, Mr. Sutherland, who is now lying sick at his residence, No. 21 Robinson street, sent his nephew Frank Moore, a boy, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, with an order for $50, which was cashed; and as the boy was leaving the depot a man approached him and asked him to return the money, as a mistake had been made in counting it. The boy, unsuspicious of any evil intent on the part of the man, at once handed it to him, and, as he was requested, waited until the alleged error should be rectified. But in vain. Man and money had both disappeared. The boy then detailed the story of his loss to Mr. Butler, of the Depot, in such moving terms that that gentleman was convinced of its truth, and at once started a subscription, succeeded in raising the amount, and sent the boy home happy.

Concert at Bellevue.

Few events in Bellevue have excited there so much interest as the Concert which was given on Tuesday evening, in the Methodist church of that borough. The vocalists comprised many of the leading musical amateurs of this city, including the Misses Colville Stoner, Burns, Scott, Mrs. Harton, Cherry and the Messrs. Rinehart, F. Diehl, Williams and Robinson. We doubt much if some of the concert pieces sung at this Concert could have been given even by professionals with finer effect. The Quartette "Come Holy Spirit," sung by Mrs. Harton, Miss Scott and Messrs. F. A. Rinehart and Robinson, and the Quartette sung by Miss Colville and Mrs. Cherry, and Messrs. F. Diehl and F. Rinehart, elicited as they merited rapturous applause, in fact, from the approval manifested throughout the evening the Concert was one preeminently successful.

Funeral of James McAuley.

The remains of this gentleman were yesterday followed to the grave by one of the largest funeral processions ever witnessed in our city. It is the lot of but few to die, so generally deplored as he. A useful man to society, charitable to all, oft given to savings which appeared at the time harsh and austere, but whose heart always beat warmly, and at times affectionately toward his fellow-men. The cortege was headed by the chief of police, with one hundred men in full uniform. Then followed carriages containing the members of Council, and the other city officials, to the number of thirty. Next the hearse with the remains of the lamented dead—carriages filled with the members of deceased's family followed. Then came representatives from nearly all of the public institutions, banks, insurance companies, etc., with which deceased had been connected. The procession was a very long one, some sixty carriages being in the line.

PRESENTATION.

A Very Pleasant Occasion—An Ex-Member of Councils Fittingly Honored.

On Tuesday evening a large number of gentlemen representing the several professions and the City Councils, called at the residence of John Barton, Esq., for the purpose of participating in the ceremony of presenting him, on behalf of part his fellow members of the City Assembly, constituents and friends, with a costly service tea set of solid silver. After all the guests had arrived, some one hundred in number, an elegant table was spread, and after the good things thereon were discussed, the cloths were removed and Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick was called, on motion of J. E. McKelvey, Esq., to preside. He briefly thanked the gentlemen present for the honor conferred, and introduced Maj. A. M. Brown who proceeded to make the presentation speech. He said:

In performing the agreeable but delicate duty assigned to me, it is not improper for me to say that which I trust few intelligent men will deny, that in this empire of freedom, where all men have an equal voice in the government, and are sovereigns as well as subjects, all should be politicians in the highest and truest sense of that much abused term, and the neglect of that duty engenders serious evils in our local and national politics; and it is equally true that to those who are not professional politicians—mere office seekers—the arena of politics and the struggles for public place have been often rendered as detestable as were the stables of Hercules before their purification.

Brawling demagogues, like carbuncles on great and noble political organizations, gain notoriety, if not personal aggrandizement, by denouncing honest men and attempting to drag down and destroy what they cannot control.

Ambitious, but without merit, they assume virtues which they do not possess, and by means of public clamor, vituperation and mock patriotism, aired on all occasions, and the discordant sounds of their own Chinese warfare on every side, they attempt to "split the ears of the groundlings," and "to ruin or to rule the State." Under these circumstances good men often decline to stand for public office or dabble in what they call the mire of politics, where the prospect is as rosy and inviting to the unsophisticated citizen as the Chicago saloon called "The Fireplace" was to the toper, the sign of which informed him that he could get warm for ten cents and red-hot for a quarter.

But thanks to the intelligence of the mass of the people, the armor of such political knights errant is soon penetrated and their vaulting ambition and unworthy schemes brought to as consistent and ridiculous a conclusion as Don Quixote's campaign against the wind mills. And however the masses may err at times, they are not slow to perceive and correct their errors.

Their appreciation of merit is generally, although not invariably accurate, and honors worthily bestowed, whether they come early or late, are often the just reward of political merit.

We are assembled this evening for the worthy purpose of expressing in an explicit and public manner our admiration of the private and public virtues of a distinguished fellow citizen—a politician in the most honorable sense of that term, who never sought office for selfish purposes, or from personal motives, and whose official conduct as a member of our municipal legislature has been characterized by inflexible fidelity to principles, thorough attention to business, especial talents for legislation, and constant and useful devotion to public good.

Now, at the completion of his work in the public service, we can heartily exclaim, "Well done, good and faithful servant" of the people, realize the declaration of holy writ that "he who taketh off his armor has more right to be proud than he who putteth it on."

It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to to say in this presence that the man of whom I have spoken kindly, but truly, on this occasion, is John Barton, Esq., a distinguished lawyer, an upright citizen, and for the past two years an honored member of the Common Council of this city.

To you, Mr. Barton, I desire to say that a number of gentlemen, eminent in the commercial, industrial and professional pursuits of our great city, recognizing your faithful and successful public services have commissioned me to present to you this beautiful service of silverware, and beg your acceptance of it, as a token of their good will and esteem, and permit me to express the sincere hope that you may long enjoy your well-earned fame, and illustrate the truism that "worth makes the man," and that success and honor are the products of the earnest, honest efforts and stern realities of a well spent life."

Mr. Barton responded in his own happy manner, and his speech was full of gratitude and kindly appreciation. In response to appropriate sentiments, speeches followed by Messrs. J. E. McKelvey, Judges Stowe, Collier, and Mellon, District Attorney Pearson, W. C. Moreland, E. P. Jones, Guyan M. Irwin, William Ramsey, John Neeb, W. D. Moore and others. At a late hour the party adjourned, all well pleased and delighted with the entertainment, and gratified because they had honored an honest and faithful gentleman on his retiring from public office.

The set of silver, purchased at J. R. Stevenson & Sons popular establishment on Market street, was neat and beautiful, and cost nearly one thousand dollars. The inscriptions were as follows:

ON THE TWO WAITERS—"Presented to John Barton, Esq., by his friends, and members of Pittsburgh City Councils, as an expression of their appreciation of his public acts and character whilst a member of Common Council."
ON URN—"Barton ordinance."
ON TEA URN—"John Barton."
ON WATER PITCHER—"Semper fidelis."
ON SUGAR BOWL—"Public money for public uses."
ON SLOP BOWL—"Unexpended balance."
ON CREAM PITCHER—"Reduced taxation."

NEW BOARD ORGANIZED.

Allegheny Directors of the Poor—First Meeting Yesterday—Permanent Organization—Officers Chosen for 1871.

Yesterday afternoon was the time fixed for the organization of the new Board of Directors of the Poor of Allegheny. The members elect and those holding over assembled in the office of the Secretary, in the City Hall. There was a full representation from each ward, and at three o'clock the meeting was called to order by the former President.

An election for officers was then held, when Mr. George Gerst, of the Third ward, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. John Brown, Jr., of the Second ward, Secretary.

The business of selecting officers for the City Home was next in order.

Mr. D. T. Johnson, the present efficient Superintendent, was re-elected to that position by acclamation.

For the position of Secretary in the city office, after a contest, Mr. R. D. McGonnigle, son of the late incumbent, was chosen. Mr. McGonnigle has filled the office for nearly a year past, during the last illness of his father.

Balloting then commenced on the Physician to the Home. There were seven candidates for the position—within one of the number of votes cast. The contest here was quite sharp, and seven ballots were taken before a choice was made. The successful candidate was Dr. R. B. Smith, a young practitioner, but one in every way qualified for the position. Although but a few years settled in the city, Dr. Smith enjoys an enviable reputation among his colleagues, and has been very successful in private practice. The selection was an excellent one.

The Board was in session about an hour and a half, and adjourned after the election of officers, without transacting any further business of public importance.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 11, 1871.	A. M. 7:23	P. M. 4:23	P. M. 11:23
Height of Barometer	30.10	30.12	30.26
Change since last report	.02	.02	.14
Thermometer	44°	51°	52°
Change in last 24 hours	27°	19°	13
Direction of wind	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	B	B	A
Amount of cloud	¼	¼	¼
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths	0.13		
State of weather	3	3	3

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, ¼ to ½ cloud; 3, cloudy, ½ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

JAS. WEST, Observer.

BRICKLAYERS' NATIONAL UNION.

Third Day.

Convention met at nine o'clock this morning.

After the reading of the minutes, the reading of bills and communications was then taken up, from Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and were, on motion, referred to the proper committees.

Mr Burns moved to go into secret session on the report of No. 5, which was amended, fixing the time for this afternoon, and was then agreed to.

Mr. Moore was granted leave to withdraw from the Committee on General Welfare.

Mr. Burrows moved that the delegates from Nos. 2 and 4, New York, be permitted to define their positions. The positions were defined at length.

Mr. Moore rose to reply, when Mr. Knott made a point of order that Nos. 2 and 4 were entitled to the floor before replies could be heard, which was sustained.

Mr. Moore recommended an assessment to liquidate the debt of Nos. 2 and 4, and that their dues be remitted. Nays, 5; yeas, 23.

Adjourned till two o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock, and immediately went into secret session to consider whether the session of the National Union should for the future be held biennially or annually, as at present.

Adjourned.

Obituary.

Death has claimed two victims, well known in our community.

Mr. D. Leet Sheilds, one of the oldest native residents of Sewickly Valley, died at Leetsdale, at seven o'clock Tuesday evening. He was widely known and esteemed hereabouts, and many friends will mourn him.

Rev. David Bacon, formerly pastor of the Universalist Church this city, died Tuesday morning, at Trinidad, Colorado Territory. He was in the fifty-sixth year of his age. The reverend gentleman will be remembered as one of the ablest disputants of that denomination, and especially in this section gained celebrity in former days by the many public discussions in which he engaged with others differing from him in religion. He was a brother-in-law of the Messrs. Jenkins, of this city, and has many friends and acquaintances here. His remains will be brought on for interment.

Terpsichorean.

Any of our readers who can enjoy a select terpsichorean entertainment, may have their inclinations in that direction gratified at the first annual soiree of the Fort Duquesne Lodge, 209 K. P., at Lafayette Hall to-morrow night. The gentlemen have been indefatigable in arranging for the comfort and pleasure of every guest, and have taken especial pains to make it select in every sense of the word. They are well acquainted with the details of such entertainments, and from their character we can assure all who may attend an evening of rare pleasure in a terpsichorean way.

AFTER THEM.

The Liquor Dealers in Court—How They Fared.

Yesterday was a lively time for the retail liquor dealers. The Criminal Court Room was crowded with them; it was their day of trial, and many of them are grieved for it this morning.

It will be remembered that last winter the Legislature passed special acts, prohibiting the sale of liquor in certain districts. These acts went into effect on the 9th of April, 1870. Some of the dealers in these districts, anticipating the effect of them, applied for and were granted licenses on the 7th of April. By law, they could not take out the papers until five days after the petition was granted. Thus they procured licenses on the twelfth—three days after the acts went into effect. They claimed, then, as the licenses had been issued, that they could go on with the business for the year.

The Grand Jury brought this technicality to the attention of the Court and asked for information when Judge Sterrett instructed them that all licenses issued in these prohibited districts after April 9th, were null and void, and persons doing business under them were liable to prosecution.

The Grand Jury also asked for further information whether a license, issued in the middle of the year expired at the end of that license year—May 15th—or extended for a year from the time it was issued. His Honor held that all licenses must expire May 1st; that they might be granted at any time, but could not run over that date, which was the end of the license year, as fixed by law. All licenses which had been issued previous to May 1st, and extended over that time were illegal.

Under these instructions the Grand Jury went to work; as a result over one hundred dealers were returned for violation of the law, and yesterday was set apart for the trial of the cases, the liquor dealers being in attendance in full force.

The first called up was that of the Commonwealth vs. H. Waldschmidt, of Killbuck, one of the districts included in the prohibitory liquor law. The counsel for defendant claimed that the parties had received licenses from the proper authority, before the 9th of April, 1870, and consequently could not be convicted. They also raised the point that having received the license, and complied with all the requirements they were not guilty of illegal liquor selling, and could not be convicted. The court overruled the objections, and the jury, under the instruction of the court, found a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was made, and the argument will probably be heard on Saturday. It is the intention, we understand, to carry the question up to the Supreme Court for decision.

The following other cases were tried and verdicts of guilty rendered:

Thomas Paisley, Killbuck township.

Conrad Spilde, of Braddocks borough. Six indictments. Motion for a new trial made.

Patrick Gallagher, of Wilkins township, convicted on four indictments. Motion for a new trial.

James Ward, Patrick McGarvy and Daniel Gallagher of Versailles township. There were seven indictments against each of the defendants, and the whole twenty-one were tried before one jury. Verdicts of guilty were rendered in each case.

The following parties entered pleas of *nolle contendre* in the cases against them. Christian Seewald, Braddock's borough, seven cases; David Oller, Braddock's, one case; Edward Orson, Braddock's Fields, seven cases; Thomas Lawrence, Port Perry, seven cases; Ellen Dargon, North Versailles, seven cases; John Marshall Braddock's Fields, seven cases; August Schilling, North Versailles, seven cases; Abraham Moore, North Versailles, seven cases.

Motions for new trials was made in each case.

In the case of J. H. Meyer the defendant was discharged.

A *noll pros* was allowed in the case of Geo. Philby, there being no testimony against him.

There are yet about twenty-four cases to be disposed of.

WOULDN'T DO.

A Mysterious Box—Detectives Elated—The Box Examined—Detectives Depressed.

United States detective circles hereabouts were greatly excited Tuesday afternoon, by what the professionals were confident was a clue to the parties who have been operating in counterfeit money in our midst within a week past. One of them was called upon during the afternoon by a Teutonic individual from an outer ward, who exhibited a letter which had been sent, he said, to "de wrong man."

The epistle communicated the intelligence that, according to agreement, the writer had shipped the amount of the "queer" ordered, and that it could be had at the express office by paying charges—$10, C. O. D.

The excited and indignant Ferton disclaimed any knowledge of a correspondence of the character, and was earnest in his protestations that he had never sent for the stuff. The Detective thought he had a clue, and at once with a letter and an order from an U. S. authority, went to the Express office. There was the mysterious package carefully sealed and about the size of an ordinary cigar box. Its external appearance more than ever convinced the Detective that he had the "dead wood" on the villians—and so he had. An excited and eager *coterie* of detectives and expressmen gathered around as the box was opened carefully, and as carefully the wrappings removed from the contents, which were gradually brought out—three small blocks of wood, quiet fell upon the group; each gazed pensively a moment upon the objects before him, and then "silently stole away."

BANK ELECTIONS.

Further Returns.

The following are additional returns of the bank elections for Directors, held yesterday:

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.—Messrs. J. W. Cook, D. R. Galway, R. F. Symthe, C. C. Hussey, T. S. Blair, C. W. Batchelor, John Caldwell, J. M. M. King, B. H. Ruble.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—Messrs. Jno. H. Shoenberger, David McCandless, Harvey Childs, Mark W. Watson, Thomas M. Howe, Alexander Chambers, Benjamin Bakewell, Jr. Thomas J. Hoskinson, William Means, Frank S. Bissell, John H. Dalzell, B. A. Sampson, Charles H. Spang.

SOUTH SIDE SAVINGS BANK.—Messrs. David Chess, John Brown, Sr., Alex. McLean, G. A. Mundorf, Jas. Kerr, Jacob Dressel, John Hughes, Jas. McQuiston, Washington Beck, Geo. Trautman, Charles Schwarm, Martin Briggs, Geo. Shafer.

In Memoriam.

The Board of Directors of Iron City National Bank at their meeting on 11th inst. placed on their minutes the following resolutions touching the death of James McAuley Esq.:

1. That the solemn dispensation of Divine Providence has deprived this Institution of a President, who from its organization, has discharged the duties of his office with rare fidelity, integrity, mercantile experience, and financial ability.

2. That whatever success has been attained by this Bank is mainly due to his unwearied devotion, prudent supervision, and high-toned treatment of depositors, borrowers and correspondents.

3. That we are penetrated with profound grief at the personal loss we have sustained, after these many years of pleasant intercourse with our late lamented President, marked on his part with uniform courtesy, kindness and accommodation.

4. That we join the municipal authorities, other corporations, and the entire community in bearing testimony to his great worth as a citizen, his incorruptible integrity as a legislator, his unimpeachable record as a merchant, his exhausting services to the city of his adoption, his liberal benefactions to the cause of charity, and to his faithful attachments to his neighbors and friends.

5. That we extend our sincere condolence to the family of deceased, will present them a copy of these Resolves, and in further testimony of our respect for his memory will drape this Directors' Room in mourning for one year, and attend the funeral obsequies in a body.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, Wednesday, January 11, 1871:

Seth Larkins et ux to Melling, Estep & Co. Feb. 15, 1870, the 5-8 of 564x284 ft. on Jane street, East Birmingham, also 40x120 ft. on Mary street, also 40x160 ft. on Jane street, East Birmingham, with buildings...$4,100

James Krelling to Frederick Schroorz, Jan. 4, 1871, 80x120 ft. in McClure township, Allegheny county...$1,200

Anthony Bich to Martin Bittner, Jan. 4, 1871, 25x100 ft. on Main street, Allegheny city...$1,700

John Diehl et ux to George R. Van Emon, Jan. 7, 1871, the one half of 75x100 ft. on Maple avenue, borough of Allentown, Lower St. Clair township...$450

Elizabeth F. Denny to John V. Reed, 17x100 ft. on Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny city...$1,450

James W. Hill et ux to Ellen M. White et al, Jan. 3, 1871, 20x100 ft. on Main street, Pittsburgh (late Lawrenceville)...$800

Joseph Sherer, Jr., to Elizabeth Sherer, Nov. 16, 1870, 20 ft 1¼ inx54 ft on Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, with buildings...$5,000

Thomas Kelly to Wm. Smith, June 27, 1870, lot No. 114 in plan of subdivision of M'Farland's Grove...$450

H. P. Meecs to Clara L. McMurtey, Dec. 13, 1870, lot No. 29 in John Irwin's plan of ropewalk property, First ward, Allegheny city...$7,500

Wm. Eckert to A. Reineman, Dec. 17, 1870, 24x100 ft. on Union street, and lot 32x30 ft. on Main street, also 29x52 ft. on township road, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, with buildings...$2,500

Hugh S. Fleming to Adam Reineman Dec. 15, 1870, lots No. 6, 7 and 8, in Margaret Eichenlaub's plan, Shaler township...$100

Andes Insurance Company.

This sterling company publishes its financial statement in this morning's GAZETTE, and we do not wonder at the rapid strides it has made towards success when controlled by its present able management. The history of this company since its start some nine months ago, has been a marvel in the insurance world. From its inception it seemed to strike direct at the heart of the business public, and by its careful management it has continued to hold its place as second to no insurance company in the world. The President is Mr. J. B. Bennett, of Cincinnati, so long connected with the Ætna of Hartford as General Agent for the entire western country. The other officers are well known and successful business men who have the confidence of the community where they reside. The agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania is Mr. S. S. D. Thompson, a gentleman of integrity, great courtesy and well acquainted with the insurance business. The Company's interest in this place could not have been confided to better hands, and we bespeak for him and his sound institution a liberal share of patronage. With ample capital viz: one million dollars, and conducted with great fidelity and shrewdness, it offers good security to the insured.

Difficulty Among the Quins.

Francis Quin, Sr., yesterday made at information before Alderman Herren, against Francis Quin, Jr., and Jno. Quin, his sons and Nancy Quin, wife of John, for the larceny of a bedstead and bedding, and one chair, valued at $30. Held for a hearing.

He also made an information son Francis for assault and battery, he having knocked the old man down stairs and struck him with his fist. Nancy Quin filed an information against the same party, charging him with malicious mischief in having kicked her front door down. The parties reside in Mulberry alley, Twelfth ward. Held for Court in both cases.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Frank Mayo is still the attraction at this House. To-night he appears as the gay and insouciant D'Artguan in "Three Guardsmen," dramatized from Dumas' interesting novel of the same name.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The principal features of the entertainment at this establishment, are the wonderful acrobatic feats of the Bedouins and the "Lady Lion Tamer."

PETROLEUM.

Monthly Report of the Production, Development and Stock of Petroleum in the Pennsylvania Oil Regions.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday furnishes the following petroleum report for the month of December:

The total production of petroleum for the month of December amounted to 472,355 bbls. making an average daily production of 15,214 bbls. or a daily decrease of about 2,700 bbls. for the month under review.

The daily decrease, as shown by individual reports from the different tracts and farms in the oil region was about 2,900 bbls. over all increase, but as previously stated, the *Herald's* figures relating to production are based upon stocks in the region at the beginning and close of the month, and the shipments from the oil region by all lines of railroad, and by river. The large decrease in the yield for December is mainly due to the excessive cold weather prevailing for about ten days during the month, and which in nearly every part of the producing region served to freeze the water pipes of the smaller wells especially, and thus prevent pumping, a fact which materially cut off the supply of petroleum for the month. In the larger producing districts of West Hickory, McCray Farm and Parker's Landing the yield would undoubtedly exhibit a marked decline, even had the cold weather not caused a partial suspension of operations.

The principal decrease in December, as in the month previous, occurred upon the McCray farm near Petroleum Centre, and at West Hickory, the decline in the former locality amounting to 738 bbls daily, and the latter, 655 bbls daily. The Parker's Landing district shows a decline of about 300 bbls the remaining decrease occurring mainly in the older producing districts, and caused principally by the unfavorable weather of the month. Upon the Independent, Shamburg, Atkinson, Chicago and Clark farms, and in the Church Run, Nettleton and Bull Run districts, as well as upon the Niagara, Steele, Shaw, McClintock and others, the decrease varied from ten to thirty bbls each, while the Dalzell, Tidioute and Warren tracts show a daily falling off of more than sixty bbls each. There were many tracts upon which no change occurred.

The farms upon which an increase is reported, are the Columbia farm (85 bbls.) A. Buchanan, (35 bbls.) J. McClintock, (25 bbls.) and Pithole and vicinity, (45 bbls.) There were several other tracts upon which a slight increase occurred, but not of sufficient importance to warrant attention.

For the benefit of those desiring to know the production of the different farms and tracts we subjoin the following table which shows the actual or estimated daily product during December of all tracts, farms and districts in the region and the number of wells drilling on the same:

DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORY.

Since our report for November but little has been done in the line of development, and nearly all operations have been conducted upon territory that had been previously tested. The unfavorable weather usually prevalent at this season of the year has served to retard operations in any of the old districts, and even in these the number of drilling wells shows a decided falling off. The process of "wild catting," or operating on unknown territory, is nearly always confined to the summer months. At Franklin, upon the river and in the vicinity of Scrubgrass, operations have been conducted with considerable activity, as they have upon the McCray farms, and in the West Hickory district. The number of wells being drilled upon the McCray farm at the close of December was six, or four less than upon the first of the month. At West Hickory twenty-two wells were in process of drilling at the beginning of the month, and sixteen at the close. The total number of wells being drilled is less than it has been since any month of which we have any reliable record. The nearest approach to the present number being in January 1868, when 182 wells were going down. The amount of lubricating oil produced during the month was about $8,000 barrels, or nearly the same as during November.

It is supposed by many that there is always considerable shrinkage in the stocks, in iron and wooden tankage during cold weather. This is undoubtedly true in a measure, but any thing save an estimate would be difficult to obtain, and the result, could a correct statement be procured, would show but a trifling change in stocks from this cause.

While large quantities of benzine continue to be used, recent movements by Refiners and Pipe Companies, in relation to the gravity of the product, will doubtless cause a diminution in its use in the future.

THE STOCK.

At the close of the year the entire stock of the oil region amounted to 587,751 barrels of 43 gallons each, or 16,775 barrels less than at the close of November. The stock in iron tankage was about 24,000 barrels less than at the beginning of the month. The stocks at the wells about 3,000 barrels in excess, while the Refiners and Pipe Companies stocks throughout the region was about 4,000 more than on December 1st. In a few instances the stocks reported at the wells, were in iron tanks, but in no case has any duplication occurred, and all stocks of refiners and pipe companies have been classed under that head whether in iron or wooden tankage.

THE PRICE.

There were no considerable fluctuations in the price of the product upon the creek during the month under review. The market opened at $3.10 upon the upper, and $3.30 upon the lower road, and remained at about this figure until about the fifteenth of this month, when $3.30 upon the upper and $3.60 upon the lower creek were bid, and these were the best prices of the month, which closed at $3.20 and $3.40 upon the upper and lower roads, respectively.

The speculative movement which was inaugurated at the first of the month, continued until the 10th inst., but no advance was effected, and the appreciation on prices mentioned did not prevail until about the 15th instant.

PETROLEUM EXPORTS.

The following table exhibits the total number of gallons of oil exported from the United States during the year 1870:

	1870.	1869.
From New York ...galls	86,602,981	65,498,085
From other ports	52,578,460	35,282,072
Total	139,271,150	100,780,158
Same time 1868		97,013,819
Same time 1867		65,727,081

LATEST.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TITUSVILLE, January 11.—The *Courier* reports the market firm with a slight advance. Sales: Upper Road, 1,000 bbls at $3.50, and 1.500 do at $3.55; Lower Road, 1,250 bbls at $3.95, 1,000 do at $3.87½; 1,500 do at $3.90; Oil City, 1,000 bbls at $4.10. Market closed firm.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, January 11.

Judge Kirkpatrick announced that, owing to the fact that it was difficult to get those cases on the old list ready for trial, the new list would be taken up on Monday morning next. He further stated that the fifty cases on the list would be disposed of during the week. Attorneys interested in these cases, a list of which can be found at the Prothonotary's office, should make a note of the announcement.

In the case of Rice and Swartz vs. H. W. & David Oliver, the jury returned a verdict in favor of defendants: plaintiffs claimed $900 on a foreign attachment.

First National Bank of Meadville vs. Pittsburgh and Forest County Lumber Company, was taken up at 2 o'clock. This is an action to recover the amount of a note for $400. Defendants claim the benefit of the statute of limitation. Plaintiffs plead a judgment which revived the claim before it had passed the limit. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

179. Benny vs. Greer.
243. Coursin vs. Marrow.
56. Dunlop vs. Kirkhead et al.
309. Kevin vs. Thompson.
236. Keystone vs. Kountz.
87. Murphy et al. vs. Lawrence.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

WEDNESDAY, January 11.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Nelson Jones, et. al., indicted for riot, which was taken up yesterday, was resumed and concluded this morning. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendants to pay two-thirds of the cost, and D. Robinson, the prosecutor, one-third.

Daniel McCarren was next placed on trial for embezzlement. Patrick Bradley, the prosecutor, alleged that he had entrusted McCarren with the sale of a horse, and that he executed the commission but never returned the money. Jury out. Court then adjourned.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The case of McClelland vs. the Adams Express Company, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

On motion of D. Read, Esq., Theodorus McLeod was admitted to practice at the bar of the Court of Common Pleas.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

No. 23. Sproul vs. Sample et al.
No. 40 and 41. Killgallon vs. Huey.
No. 62. Bingham & Lang vs. Crawford's administrators.
No. 69. McFadden vs. H. C. Johnston.
No. 57. Graham vs. Mackrell et al.
No. 82. Hardison vs Davis et al.
No. 42. T. W. Lindsay vs. J. Town's executors.
No. 29. A. D. Burns vs. Wm. Adams.
No. 30. Wm. Adams vs. A. D. Burnes.

Death on Prices.—We spent a few minutes at No. 26 Fifth avenue, where the McConnell store is being forced off at auction, day and night. The highest bid for elegant $12 shawls was $3; for $3 embroidered balmoral skirts 65 cents; for Russian crash, fringed, 5 cents; for 40 boxes paper collars, 40 cents for the lot; and they were knocked down at these ruinous bids. Plain and plaid flannels, and many other staple goods, were sold. Mr. Whiting is under orders to close out, and he don't dwell. Off they go, for any thing bid, if only one-tenth their value. At this rate a day or two will finish.

Public Speakers and Singers will find *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after unusual exertion of the vital organs, having peculiar adoption to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For coughs and colds *the Troches* are effectual.

To Let.—No. 26 Fifth avenue, one of the best business stands in the city. Possession January 1, 1871. Inquire of C. H. Love 58 Fourth avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue.

Flowers and Wreaths, for funerals, at Murdoch's, opposite Postoffice.

Immortelles, bouquets, etc., at Murdochs, 112 Smithfield street.

Story of a "Girl-Newsboy."

A somewhat curious case was recently heard before a New Orleans court, in which a suit was brought for the property left by a certain Henrietta Newsham, whose history while in flesh was not without its romance. This person came to New Orleans from Vicksburg on a flatboat during the war, and accompanied by her cousin, who was also said to be her lover. Upon the arrival of the twain in New Orleans, Henrietta adopted the garb of a boy, and became a newsboy. She continued to sell papers and to dress in male attire, unsuspected by her associates, until an order from General Banks ordering a draft in New Orleans induced her to assume the habiliments of her sex. She thereafter became known as the girl newsboy. In 1864 she died of small pox. In the following year her cousin died of the same disease, and in 1865 her aunt, with whom the two lived, also died. Some thousands of dollars were left by the girl newsboy, and the suit now brought is by a person assuming to be the mother of Henrietta, and who claims her estate.

SCIENTIFIC.

NUMEROUS complaints come from the mines in Australia of a considerable falling off in the yield of gold there.

SCIENTIFIC education has found its way even to Constantinople; and lectures on natural philosophy are now being delivered there in the Turkish language.

A BEAUTIFUL spider from Greece, which feeds on large grasshoppers, was exhibited at a meeting of the London Entomological Society, on the 5th of December. He was well and alive, although he had remained without food since July last.

THE French Academy of Sciences has held its sittings regularly since the commencement of the siege of Paris, and its journal has been regularly published. It has been largely devoted to literary discussions of military science and balloon travel.

MR. W. H. WOOD states in the *Chemical News* that if a solution of tartaric acid in water, whether moldy or not, be filtered, and then boiled for a short time (say ten minutes) it will not afterward become moldy, whether corked or stopped up in a bottle or exposed to the open air.

M. NOBEL has discovered and applied a method for rendering nitro glycerine inexplosive during storage or transportation. It consists simply in mixing the nitro-glycerine with a certain amount of alcohol. As long as the alcohol is not evaporated, the nitro-glycerine is said to be inexplosive.

THE narwhale, or sea unicorn, has usually only one long tusk, measuring 5 or 6 feet, and a very small one only a few inches long, and inclosed in the jaw bone. The museum at Cambridge, however, rejoices in the recent acquisition of a narwhale's skull with a magnificent tusk several feet long, on each side.

A FOSSIL whale has been discovered lately at Cornwall, in Canada. It was situated sixty feet above the St. Lawrence River, and two hundred feet above the level of the sea; and it is thought to belong to the same species as a small whale found in Vermont, about twelve miles south of Burlington in 1849.

M. MARIE DAVY is now in Paris, engaged in meteorological observations, while M. Chapelas Coulvier Gravier keeps his watch from the Luxemburg Palace for falling stars. M Davy publishes regularly the records of the observations in the *Comptes Rendus* and the *Journal Officiel*. He has given a description of several magnificent auroral displays.

THE following recipe for making indelible ink is from the *Deutsche Industrie Zitung*. Dissolve four parts of aniline black in 16 parts by weight of alcohol, with 60 drops strong hydrochloric acid, and dilute the dark blue solution with 90 parts by weight of water, in which six parts of gum arabic have been previously dissolved. This ink does not act upon steel pens, or suffer any alteration from alkalies or acids.

THE Welsh tradition about the Milky Way that the wind will blow from the quarter of the sky in which it appeared on the preceeding night, is directly contrary to the popular belief in the English counry of Hampshire. There it is thought, says a writer in *Nature*, that in whichever way the Milky Way may appear over night, the wind is sure to blow across it, or at right angles to it on the following day.

GREAT numbers of caterpillars, of a species hitherto unknown there, have made their appearance in the country about Halifax, Nova Scotia, and their presence and the immense injury which they did last summer to the cauliflower crops have recently formed topics of discussion at the Institute of Natural Science there. It was suggested that the English house sparrow, that great enemy of caterpillar life, would amply repay the trouble and expense of importation, in the benefit which it would secure to the farmer.

THE grand display of the Aurora Borealis in England, on the 25th of October last, was visible in some places in the afternoon of that day, and very distinctly. This is of special interest on account of its rare occurrence in the day-time and from the fact that the greatest telegraphic disturbance on that day, which disturbance was attributed to the aurora, took place before the evening. The extent of the phenomenon must have been very great, as on the evening of the 24th of October the sky at New York was remarkably brilliant with northern lights.

BOOKS which have been handled during recovery from scarlet-fever should be burned after they have served the patient. A writer in the *Athenæum* says that in the stages of recovery, such books frequently become charged with the germs of the disease. He has himself observed this to be the fact; and in particular, and properly, he warns heads of schools and school masters, of the danger of allowing fever convalescents to borrow books, stamp-albums, etc., from the school-room. Books for use in case of such illness, should be specially provided, and subsequently destroyed by fire.

A FRENCH CHEMIST, M. Eteve, has patented a composition of the double acetate of iron and potassa, for the purpose of producing very intense electrical currents, and intended especially as a substitute for nitric acid, which, as is known, produces very disagreeable nitrous vapors. For this purpose, one part, by weight, of the sulphate of iron, and the same qantity of nitrate of potassa are dissolved in a proper quantity of the acetic acid of commerce, the solution being aided by a slight degree of heat. The crystals which form on cooling are to be collected, washed and dried in the stove.

THE Royal Horticultural Society of England has been compelled, by the pressure on its funds, to dispose of a part of its gardens at Chiswick, the most valuable portion of its property in a scientific point of view. Among the articles sold were a number of fine trees, Pyramid Pears, Dwarf and Trained Apples, Filbert Wellingtonias, Cupressus, Piceas, Araucarias, &c., in all no less than 12,757 plants, fetching about £600. The portion of the Gardens which still remains, covers about 33 acres; and the orchard will be reorganized on a smaller scale, and the trials and experiments, practical and scientific, will still be carried on. The Gardens were originally founded in 1821.

ACCORDING to "The London Engineer," the best powder for polishing glass or metals is probably that used by Lord Ross in preparing the mirror of his great telescope. This is prepared by extracting the peroxide of iron from a solution of pure sulphate of iron, by precepitating it by means of ammonia. The deposite is washed, pressed until almost dry, and then brought to a dull red heat just visible in the dark. The only points of importance are in reference to the purity of the sulphate of iron, the use of ammonia in considerable excess, and the taking care not to allow the heat above that just indicated. The resulting power should be a pale red, slightly tinged with yellow.

NATURE says: "Some time ago we announced that Sir Roderick Murchison had offered the munificent sum of £6,000 for the endowment of a Chair of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, on the understanding that the annual proceeds of this sum would be supplemented by a grant from Parliament. We are happy to state that Government has consented to this proposal, and has agreed to recommend an annual grant of £200. This desirable result (for which the University, we believe, is largely indebted to the earnest co-operation of its member, Dr. Lyon Playfair) will be welcomed as another evidence that our authorities are not so indifferent as they have been supposed to be the claims of scientific education.

A NUMBER of thermometers, which had been a long time in use, were recently brought to an English maker of scientific instruments, to be graduated. He found that every one of them indicated a temperature lower than that which really prevailed, and at once set about ascertaining the cause of this error. A series of experiments satisfied him that it lay in the peculiar form of the thermometer. According to the views at which he arrived, this form is such, that while an increase of heat expands it a corresponding diminution of heat does not contract it in an equivalent degree. Consequently the bulb is constantly undergoing a very slight and gradual enlargement, and thus the standard of the thermometer is lowered.

VARIOUS propositions have been made for increasing the illuminating power of common gas, by the use of the liquid hydrocarbons; but their explosive character and other difficulties, have interferred with their employment in practice. It is now proposed to try zinc-ethyl or chlorochromic acid, brilliancy of flame being thus obtained more than sufficient to compensate for the additional cost. If hydrogen be passed through a mixture of zinc ethyl, it takes up a quantity of zinc mechanically, and burns with a brilliant flame. If chlorochromic acid be substituted for the zinc-ethyl, some chroum is carried off with the oxygen, and the light is more brilliant than before, and is said to have at the same time powerful actinic proprieties.

IN THE new tanning process of M. Polefrey, carbonic acid is employed for the purpose of facilitating the penetration of the tannin into the interior of the skins, and thus accelerating the working of the leather, without deteriorating the quality of the product. After the removal of the hair, the skins are plunged into a bath of lime, the consequence being that, upon contact with the oak bark, tannate of lime is formed, and the tannin penetrates as deeply as the lime has attacked; carbonic acid is then made to operate upon the lime, and an insoluble carbonate is the result, the precipitate being thrown down in the state of mud. The skin is then finished in another pit, and the whole process is completed much more quickly than usual.

IF anybody is fearful that all the wonderful things on earth will be discovered and pawed over by scientific gentlemen, and classified and stuck up in cabinets, before he can get a chance at them, let him take heart, and hook and line, and a palace car to San Francisco, and try the angler's art on the Pacific coast. As the land anywhere thereabout is full of extraordinary things, both above and below the surface, so also is the water. If he has luck, he may come back with not only the most extraordinary of fish stories, but the queerest of queer fish. Only two or three weeks ago there were presented to the San Francisco Academy of Science two specimens of a finny genus new to the savans of California. One had been caught near by, the other off the mouth of the Chetts River, Oregon. The animal is a sort of cross between a cat-fish, a dog-fish, a dolphin, and a sea-devil. It has teeth, a horn, fins, and legs capable of being doubled up and concealed when it is necessary. One of the two was a savage fellow, and when captured, blew a cloud of spray from two holes in its snout, and when a stick was placed in its mouth, would seize it and hold on with sufficient tenacity to be raised from the ground. A gentleman present at the meeting undertook to declare that such an animal was not unknown in European waters, and was there called the "king herring." Unfortunately for his assertion, those who viewed the curiosities were rather inclined to say that they were neither "fish, flesh, nor good red herring." But that's what it is to have an Academy of Science; with such an institution on hand, the most extraordinary curiosities are bound to turn up.

An Exciting Scene—Panther Hunting in Kentucky.

A panther hunt took place in Kentucky last week. The appearance of wild animals near the town of Rushville alarmed the people of the place, and Messrs. Morrison and Jefferies and others organized a "hunt." They killed, three miles from town, a huge male panther, measuring eight feet four inches from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail, and weighing considerably over 200 pounds, though apparently poor in flesh. His teeth were white almost as snow, and his claws strong and sharp. He was comparatively young, and was fully competent to master a half-grown bullock at least. The beast was killed near the residence of Mr. Burgher. The country around is very broken, and the citizens say they have frequently heard this panther during the past few months giving vent to unearthly screams. Two little sons of Mr. Burgher, hearing the dogs bark upon the side of the ridge, supposed a squirrel had been "treed," and taking the gun, went up to shoot it. Soon after they returned, very much frightened, and declared there was an elephant up the tree, and begged their father and Messrs. Morrison and T. B. Harrison, who happened to be present, to go with them and see it. Having reached the point, they found, not an eleneant, but a hugh panther, resting quietly in the forks of a tree, some twenty feet from the ground. They did not approach very near, but, holding a hurried consultation, Mr. Morrison started immediately to town for men and guns, while Mr. Harrison galloped off across the country for that veteran hunter, Mr. Willis Loving, leaving Burgher, his sons, and the dogs to keep watch over his panthership. During their absence the panther kept quiet, occasionally giving utterance to a kind of low purr, raising himself up, brandishing his tail, and looking down with a contemptuous eye upon the faithful dogs at the foot of the tree. In a short time the reinforcements arrived, and assuming positions at various points, four of them fired at once into the left shoulder, reserving the remaining barrel for an emergency. Luckily, however, the shots were effectual, and with a dull, heavy thud the panther fell to the ground, his last effort being to knock one of the dogs about fifteen feet with his right arm.

A Doubtful Honor.

Among the trials which the more affluent of Queen Elizabeth's subjects were compelled to endure was a visit from that strong-minded virgin. It would seem that very few large mansions escaped this expensive privilege, if we are to judge by the fact that nearly every considerable house extant in her day, and still standing, is alleged to have been honored by her presence. The Prince of Wales seems to have developed an inconvenient tendency towards a similar condescension. For example, it is stated that his recent visit to Blenheim Palace, where he was splendidly entertained, was entirely the result of his own proposal, and the rumor was that the honor of receiving their future king was one which his hosts, their Graces of Marlborough, who are by no means afflicted with a plethora of ready money, would not unwillingly have dispensed with had etiquette permitted. Indeed, a gentleman in the west of England, who some time ago heard that a similar favor was in store for him, incontinently sought a refuge in foreign parts. It is not merely the expense of the visits, though that is considerable—at Blenheim, for instance, forty guests sat down to dinner, and each night a grand ball was given—but the enormous trouble involved. Moreover, it is the custom of his Royal Highness to give the list of guests whom he wishes to stay in the house and meet him, and the "jolly dogs" who comprise the Prince's set, are the terror of those members of the aristocracy whose wives and daughters are modest, quiet going people, and who are themselves soberminded, cultivated and refined.

Rich Cargo of a Sunken Boat—Whiskey Sixteen Years Old.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

A man by the name of Cooper, living at Richmond, in this State, found an old boat hulk on the sand bar nearly opposite Parkville, in the Missouri river. From inquiries he learned this boat had sunk there in the fall of 1855, though he could not find out what her name was. As part of the hull was in a state of preservation, Mr. Cooper resolved to remove it if possible, and for that purpose engaged a number of hands. After digging awhile the front hatchway was struck, and finally opened.

The stern of the boat, it appears when she struck the snag, swung off into deep water, while the bow hung on the snag and remained in an elevated position, though the drifting sands had nearly covered it when found by Mr. Cooper. After some labor one of the workmen struck a barrel, and then another one, and then another, and it was discovered that tier after tier of barrels lie in the hull of the sunken boat. Upon examing the barrels were found to contain liquors, whiskey and brandy. Mr. Cooper has since learned that 500 barrels of whiskey, 500 casks of brandy and 500 casks of wine were on the boat when she was lost, and that her destruction was considered so total that no effort was made to raise her. Mr. Cooper has gone to St. Louis to purchase an apparrtus wherewith he can raise the hull and get out the barrels much easier than by the slow process of digging by hand.

An Anecdote of the Late Admiral Farragut.

A prominent gentleman of New York, who was familiar with the late Admiral Farragut, and who I think was with him in his last moments, has told me the following characteristic story of the great sailor: A few hours before Farragut died he called his wife to his side, and said he would like to see a clergyman. Before Mrs. Farragut had time to send for one, an Irish servant girl who was in the room, and who heard the Admiral's request, started out and secured the services of a Roman Catholic priest who happened to be in the neighborhood. The Admiral was drawing near the close of his journey, and the priest entered without being recognized by him. The good father was soon engaged in performing the services of the Catholic Church peculiar to the occasion at the bedside of the dying man. All of a sudden Farragut opened his eyes and seemed to comprehend no only what was going on, but the character of the clergyman. Waving his hand toward the priest, he said in a clear, distinct voice. "Go away, sir; *you are not my pilot!*" whereupon the priest withdrew, and the Admiral died as he had lived, a believer in the Protestant faith.

Mr. Seward's Pleasure Trip.

According to a recent letter from Tien-Tsin Mr. Seward's pleasuring in China is the reverse of agreeable, and is even accompanied with a sufficient spice of danger to give it piquancy. His arrival at Tien-Tsin, it is stated, created "more merriment among the Celestials than any event since the massacre of the Christians." The party succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in procuring a passport to Pekin, and started in small boats up the Peiho river, their departure being witnessed by at least twenty thousand Chinese, whose imprecations at the "Western barbarians" were fierce and bitter. Two mandarins of high rank accompanied them for protection.

Gambetta I.

A correspondent from Bordeaux of the London *Times* thus sketches the *de facto* ruler of France:

One figure is prominent, striving courageously to guide the whirlwind and direct the storm, and to organize, from elements convulsed by passion and fear, the materials of efficacious resistance. From the councils to the camp he flies, from the beseiged city to the threatened outposts, encouraging, guiding, rebuking, punishing, without the slightest military education, he does not shrink from the responsibility of directing experienced Generals, but applies to the art of war the resources of strong common sense and of an indomitable will. The veterans of the empire, who were winning battles when he was a boy at school, are fain to listen to his opinions and acquiesce in his views. The Minister of War will be heard, and that by men who, six months since, would have driven him from their presence had he dared intrude his advice, and who well know that only some three years ago their present master, who makes and unmakes them, was an obscure young lawyer, known scarcely to one, barely 30 years of age, dwelling in a garret in the Quartier Latin, without a brief in his bag or scarcely 1,000 frances in the world, and deeming himself fortunate when he had a decent coat on his back and the means to pay for his dinner in his pocket. Certainly a romantic, adventurous and extraordinary career, however it may end, will have been that of Leon Gambetta, at this present time the *de facto* sovereign of France.

Prince Eugene.

Attention is now directed in an unusual degree to the subject of military religion, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, therefore the following remarks of the Prince Eugene, written shortly before his death, may be of some use to the young inquirer:

"I have been happy (says Prince Eugene) in this life, and I wish to be happy in the other. There are old dragoons who will pray to Heaven for me, and I have more faith in their prayers than in those of all the old women of the court and of the city clergy. The fine music, whether simple or more obstreperous, of the divine service delights me. The one has something religious which awes the soul; the oteer reminds me, by the flourish of trumpets and kettledrums, which so often led my soldiers to victory, of the God of Hosts who has blessed our arms. I have scarcely had time to sin; but I have set a bad example, perhaps, without knowing it, by my negligence of the forms of religion, in which I have however, invariably believed. I have sometimes spoken evil of people, but only when I thought myself obliged to do so; and have said 'Such a one is a coward, and such a one is a scoundrel.' I have sometimes given way to passion; but who could help swearing to see a general or a regiment that did not do their duty, or an adjutant who did not understand one? I have been careless as a soldier, and lived as a philosopher. I wish to die as a Christian. I never liked swaggerers either in war or religion."

Germans who don't Know that Americans Speak English.

Every German soldier (says an English paper), is supposed to be a wonder in the way of knowledge and critical intelligence. A correspondent of the *Times*, in an account of the recent fighting on the Loire, relates the following incident: "At the close of one of the battles, a German soldier glancing at the peculiar construction of a rifle he held in his hand, turned to me with a smile, and said, 'You had better take this one; it belongs to you,' supposing it to be of English manufacture. He was quite surprised to find that the letters 'N. Y., U. S. A.,' proved it to have a different origin, and England was not the only country which exported arms to France."

These German soldier have, during the campaign, picked up an immense number of rifles bearing English names or marks, which proclaim an origin among an English speaking race. That has been quite enough for them. It never seems to have occurred to them that English is the language of the United States; and thus has it come to pass, as the *Times'* correspondent tells us, that "there is no idea more firmly rooted in the mind of the German private soldier than that England is a bitter enemy to Germany, because it is the only country that exports arms to France."

London Times Personals.

The second column of the London *Times* which is ordinarily appropriated to "Personals," such as (we quote): "L. D.—I could not imagine the reason of your silence, my darling," is now principally devoted to communications of a very different order, being almost monopolized by those unfortunate persons who hope that some happy chance may waft the broad sheet into Paris, and tell their much-enduring, longing friends whether they are dead or alive. Most of the communications display a praiseworthy eagerness to make the best of things, and relieve anxiety, and "All going on well," is a sentence which occurs in the majority, and is, we sincerely hope, a true report.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 11.—Cotton opened active, but closed dull; low middling 13¾c. Bulk meats 8¾@10¾@11c. Lard 12½c. Rump pork $15. Bacon: sides 12½c, hams 13c, shoulders 10c. Sugar cured hams 17½c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Wheat 90c@$1. Flour $4@6.

MARRIED:

WALKER—PHIPPS—On Tuesday evening, January 10th, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry Phipps, by Rev. J. A. Gray, JNO. WALKER and AMELIA F. PHIPPS. No cards.

DIED:

ROBINSON—At his residence, near Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pa., on the 6th inst., after a short and severe illness—disease of the bowels, kidneys and liver, terminating in diabetes—Mr. S. S. ROBINSON, aged 54 years and 7 months.

SHIELDS—On Tuesday evening, 10th inst., Mr. D. LEET SHIELDS.

The funeral will take place at half-past 1 o'clock TO-DAY, 12th inst., from his late residence, at Leetsdale.

BACON—On Tuesday, January 9th, at 11 A. M., Trinidad, Colorado Territory, Rev. DAVIS BACON, aged 56 years, formerly Pastor of the First Universalist Church of this city.

Notice of funeral on arrival of family with the remains of deceased.

SLOAN—On Wednesday, January 11, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, JOHN D. SLOAN.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, on Washington Pike, Union borough, TO-DAY, 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DALLAS—On Wednesday evening, ALEXANDER DALLAS, in the 86th year of his age, at his late residence on Brunot Island.

Notice of funeral will be given in Friday morning's papers.

BANNON—On steamboat Mary Davage, at St. Louis, on 10th inst., PATRICK J. BANNON, of Pittsburgh.

His body will arrive at Union depot Friday noon. Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

[Louisville papers please copy.]

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co's Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

☞ WILLIAM J. DICK & CO., Undertakers, 118 Grant Street. Every variety of Coffins constantly on hand, and every description of funeral furnishing goods at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. The best carriages and hearse in the cities furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co., Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

Humphrey's Homepathic MEDICINES.
A complete line constantly on hand. Also, a full line of
PATENT MEDICINES,
Sponges, Soaps and Toilet Articles.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at
ROSENBACH'S
Drug and Prescription Store,
140 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BOOK AGENS MAKE $80 to $200 per month by selling
Great Fortunes
And How They Were Made. By J. D. McCabe, Jr. New, fresh and original. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound, it shows how a poor school master made $40,000,000; how a poor, half blind sailor became a great banker, a butcher's apprentice the wealthiest man in America; an unknown mechanic a millionaire, with many more such examples; how energy, talent and patient industry have always met with success when properly exerted; how money can be made honestly and without sacrifice of principle. Send for Circular, etc., and notice extra terms. Address GEO. MACLEAN, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, or E. HANNAFORD & CO., Cincinnati and Chicago. ja10

PROCLAMATION.

THE ELECTORS OF THE TWELFTH WARD

Of the City of Pittsburgh, will meet at their respective places for holding elections, on Tuesday, 17th Day of January, A. D. 1871, and elect one person to serve as SELECT COUNCILMAN for said Ward.

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

PITTSBURGH, January 6th, 1871. ja7:18

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
Engine, Locomotive and Rolling Mill Brasses made promptly to order.
Office—260 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17TH AND RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO., January 9, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable on demand at the office of the Company.

W. H. McCLELAND, Treasurer. ja10:13

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 3d, 1871.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of tax.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary. ja5:k94

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 31, 1870.

☞ A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after TUESDAY, January 10, 1871.

JNO. G. MARTIN, Cashier. ja4:k66

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, January 2, 1871.

☞ DIVIDEND.—The Board of Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives by the Treasurer forthwith.

ja4:k77-w WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.

☞ DIVIDEND—The Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes.

JOS. H. HILL, Cashier. ja2:k51

☞ DIVIDEND.—

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES who want the 160 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, or full particulars respecting the same, should purchase "HOMES IN THE WEST," a neat book of over 100 pages, published by B. F. BROWN, Pittsburgh, Pa. It contains something of interest to all who served in the army or navy ninety days or upward; gives a description of Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and other leading cities of the West; all the preemption laws, &c., &c. Price 50 cents. For sale at Room No. 4, New GAZETTE Building, or sent to any address on receipt of price and stamp.

Adpress B. F. BROWN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, January 5th, 1871.

☞ NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR WRITING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 14th inst., inclusive, for writing and copying from the original assessments, as returned by the respective Assessors of Allegheny county:

Ninety-eight Office Tax Duplicates.
Ninety-eight School Tax Duplicates.
Ninety-eight Treasurers' Collection Duplicates.

The work to be done in the office of the County Commissioners, and finished on or before the 15th day of April next. Bids to be so much the running line complete, to include the calculation and extension of all taxes, and the comparing of each and all the books with the originals, beside a recapitulation in each and all the books proving the total of the different taxes by the valuation. The correctness of the duplicates must be probated before warrants are issued in payment. Bond, with sufficient security, will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.

Samples can be seen on application.

By order of the County Commissioners.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller. ja7:16

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that books for the subscription to THE INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK

Of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company of West Pennsylvania will open at the office of the Company, 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

By order of the Directors.

A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Printed copies of the act of incorporation, with full explanations of the purposes of the Company, may be had on application at the office of the Company or to

Hon. JOSEPH WALTON	W. C. AUGHINBAUGH
Hon. JAS. P. BARR	C. F. SCHWARZ
JOHN D. SCULLY, Esq	C. J. SMITH
W. W. PATRICK, Esq	ALEX. TINDLE
A. B. STEVENSON	

The annual election for Directors of the Cooperative Life Insurance Company will take place at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1871.

New stock to be voted at said election must be subscribed on or before the 20th day of January.

By order of the Directors.

ja10:57TTHS A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

☞ PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan & Davieson,

Principals of the Institution of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Lecturers on Anatomy, Physiology and Science, inform their friends and patients that they have opened a Branch Office for the practice of their profession at 198 PENN ST., Pittsburgh, Pa., where one of the firm may be confidentially consulted for a limited period, more especially in all those cases of diseases and debility, for the treatment of which they are so justly celebrated. It is too well known that hundreds, nay thousands, suffer from the effects of early indiscretion, and seek in vain for relief. For none but the educated Physician, who has made these subjects a specialty is likely to succeed in restoring the patient to health and strength.

To all such, Drs. JORDAN and DAVIESON offer certain and speedy relief, and undertake no cases but those in which they are able to guarantee a safe, certain, and permanent cure. Their important Medical Work may be had from their office, 198 Penn street, on receipt of 25c.; and also as usual from their head establishment, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Hours of consultation, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M till 8 P. M.

Every case is strictly confidential. no30:i47

PROFESSIONAL.

J. M. Gazzam & Co.'s LAW OFFICES, No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Collections made throughout the United States through responsible Attorneys. de28

H. B. SWOOPE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
OFFICE IN CUSTOM HOUSE, 2d story. oc29:f20

JAS. W. MURRAY, Attorney at Law, NO. 89 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. jan4:h57

Samuel McMasters, ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. oc5:e5

N. NELSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
From November 1st, may again be found at office, No. 116 Fifth avenue, from 1 to 4 P. and on Saturdays 9 to 12 A. M. Conveyancing Examination of Title and Orphans' Court Business specially attended to. nov2:g20-w

D. W. ELDER, Attorney at Law
No. 116 Fifth Avenue, (Second Story. nov2:g21-w

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. H. McCORMICK, Attorney-at-Law, No. 68 GRANT STREET.
☞ Prompt attention given to all kinds of law business. ja3:h8

A. BAILIE, ALDERMAN AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
Collector of city and county taxes for the First ward. Office, 137 LEACOCK ST., Allegheny.

B. F. KENNEDY, Attorney-at-Law.
No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE, 2nd floor, room No. 2.
☞ Prompt attention given to all legal business. de9:10

LIVERY & SALE STABLES
JOHN H. STEWART............ROBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO.
Livery, Sale and COMMISSION STABLES
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

NEW WALL PAPERS,
Now receiving, of new designs, for halls, dining rooms and chambers. Also, Plain Tints and Decorations in extensive variety, at
No. 107 MARKET ST., near Fifth avenue.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

NOTICE. A. W. HERWIG, 16th Ward, Pittsburgh, Tavern.

The License Board will hear the above application on MONDAY, January 16th, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ja11:26 JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers...HENDERSON & CANNING
Fourth appearance of the popular young Tragedian,
Mr. Frank Mayo.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12th, 1871, the thrilling Military Spectacle of the THREE GUARDSMEN.
D'Artagnan...Mr. Frank Mayo.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. FRANK MAYO, Julius Cæsar.
FRANK MAYO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
In preparation and will shortly be produced Augustine Daly's great play of UNDER THE GAS LIGHT.

☞ TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED AIMES...Manager.
TO-NIGHT, ANOTHER NEW BILL!
Combination of Great Troupes.
The Ali-Ben Abdallah Troupe, 11 Arabs.
The Ethiopian Troupe of Minstrels, 10 Artists.
The Grand Variety Troupe, 20 performers.
The Menagerie, Animals and Sensational Troupe.
Four Great Shows all at one admission.
Saturday afternoon, 2.30 Popular Matinee.

☞ ORPHAN'S FAIR,
OPEN EVERY EVENING, IN BASEMENT OF CATHEDRAL.
☞ St. Cecilia's Silver Cornet Band in attendance. de23:f0

ORDINANCES.

A SUPPLEMENT—To an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the safe keeping and custody of the funds of the city."

WHEREAS, The terms of the depositaries designated by Councils, under the provisions of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the safe keeping and custody of the funds of the city," passed on the 7th day of January, 1871, and upon the first day of February of each year following, and there is no provision made as to the time when the city deposits shall be withdrawn from said depositaries, and it would be onerous to require the whole amount on deposit to be withdrawn in one day. Now, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all moneys of the city of Pittsburgh which shall be in any depositary of said city at the end of the term for which they shall have been respectively elected, shall be withdrawn therefrom as follows: One-third on the first day of February, one-third on the first day of March and one-third on the first day of April next succeeding the date of the election of a successor, as required by said ordinance, Provided said depositary shall agree to pay interest upon the moneys remaining in its possession until the same has been paid, at the rate which it had agreed to pay on such deposit.

SEC. 2. That the terms of all depositaries elected, or to be elected, in pursuance of said ordinance shall continue until successors shall have been duly elected and qualified, and in case a successor or successors shall not be elected and qualified before the first day in February in any year, the funds shall be withdrawn, one-third on the first day of the first, second and third months, succeeding the date when such successor shall be so elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. That in case any one depositary shall be duly elected and qualified, and any one or more depositaries shall not have been so duly elected, or shall not be duly qualified, it shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to designate the depositary or depositaries which shall be superseded by those so elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 12th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Common Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. ja10

AN ORDINANCE—To authorize the employment of Clerks in the Treasurer's Office and to provide for the payment of their salaries.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Finance Committee shall be and are hereby empowered to authorize the employment by the City Treasurer, from time to time, of so many Clerks as may be necessary for the proper performance of the duties of the office. They shall be employed permanently upon an annual salary or temporarily for such time as in the judgment of said Committee their services may be required, and to fix such compensation to said Finance Committee may by resolution direct, not exceeding the sum of $5,400 for any one year.

SEC. 2. The persons so employed shall be paid by the City Treasurer upon warrants drawn upon appropriation No 2, Salaries, which warrants shall be drawn upon orders of the Finance Committee, and not otherwise, and all persons employed by the City Treasurer without authority shall be paid by him.

SEC. 3 That persons so employed by the City Treasurer shall be selected by and responsible to the City Treasurer, who shall be responsible to the city for all their acts. The Finance Committee shall be and are hereby authorized to fix the compensation to be allowed the City Treasurer for clerks employed during the year 1870, which amount shall be paid to the City Treasurer upon order of said Committee from such fund as Committee may direct; Provided, that the amount so to be paid shall not exceed the sum of $5,400.

SEC. 4. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 12th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem. Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. ja10

AN ORDINANCE—Granting permission to Jacob Beck the right to erect an Iron-clad Building.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That permission be and is hereby granted to Jacob Beck to erect an iron-clad building, one story high, 20 by 30 feet, on the bank of the Allegheny River, in rear of Schenberger's Mill, between 15th and 16th streets. first day of February, A. D. 1871, the rates of wharfage on the Monongahela Wharf be and are hereby reduced thirty-three and one-third per cent. from the present rates.

SEC. 2. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the passage of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed so far as the same affect this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. ja11

AN ORDINANCE—Vacating a portion of Franklin street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Franklin street, so far as it embraces the following described piece of ground, viz.: Beginning at the corner of Franklin and Roberts streets, thence along Roberts street 28 feet 4¾ inches; thence at right angles with Roberts street 84 feet 2¾ inches to a 20 feet alley, thence along said alley northwardly 28 feet to Franklin street; and thence along Franklin street 104 feet 3½ inches to the beginning, be and the same is hereby vacated.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. ja11

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing J. S. Newmeyer to Erect an Iron-clad Building.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That J. S. Newmeyer be and is hereby authorized to erect an iron-clad building on the third lot above 29th street, on the south side of Liberty street, 24 feet wide by 60 feet long, to be used for a roofing manufactory.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. ja11

AN ORDINANCE—Amending an Ordinance Creating a Paid Fire Department for the City of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Section 12 of an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance creating a Paid Fire Department for the City of Pittsburgh, be and is amended as follows: By striking out the word January in the fourth line of said section 12 and inserting the words "the regular meeting of Councils in the month of December."

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS, President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council. ja11

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, January 6th, 1871.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of UNION AVENUE, from Taggart street to its northern terminus, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, January 17th 1871, when it will be returned to the City Controller to serve notice for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer. ja7:312

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6, 1871.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the construction of the Board Walk on ROUP STREET from Fifth avenue to Penna. Railroad, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, January 16th, 1871, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer. ja6

OPENING OF WALTERS STREET, PITTSBURGH.—Notice is hereby given that the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Walters Street are now in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments were made are required to pay the same within thirty days from this date, or liens will be filed for the same.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, January 9, 1870. ja10

MERCHANT TAILORS.
HENRY G. HALE
Has now in stock the very latest styles of
WINTER GOODS,
Direct from the London market, comprising DIAGONALS, ENGLISH COATINGS, CHEVIOT SUITINGS and an endless variety of the choicest PANTALOON PATTERNS. Also, ENGLISH CORDUROY of all colors.
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

NEW FALL GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,
Just received by HENRY MEYER, Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.